



Office of Attorney General
Bureau of Criminal Investigation

2001



Attorney General
Wayne Stenehjem

Office of Attorney General
Bureau of Criminal Investigation

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NORTH DAKOTA
2001

Wayne Stenehjem
Attorney General

**Prepared by
Teddi M. Heidt
Under a Contractual Agreement
With the Office of Attorney General,
Bureau of Criminal Investigation Division**

2002

**Data collection, report preparation and publication of this report are supported by a grant from the
STOP Violence Against Women Program**

INTRODUCTION

DATA ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NORTH DAKOTA IS LIMITED

The STOP Violence Against Women Program has provided funding to improve the viability of domestic violence statistics in North Dakota.

Various agencies, such as the Council on Abused Women's Services (CAWS), Victim/Witness Services, and the Department of Human Services, collect data on domestic violence. This data, however, is gained primarily through contact with victims, and cases may or may not be reported to law enforcement. The criminal justice system reports data on incidents and arrests through the statewide Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, although not all law enforcement agencies report to the UCR program. Also, incident reports filed by local law enforcement agencies may not contain enough information to indicate whether or not a case is domestic in nature. Because the relationship between the victim and the offender is the primary factor in determining whether or not an incident is domestic, this report does not include all domestic violence incidents within the state.

As a means to improve the quality, completeness, and accuracy of domestic violence data in North Dakota, the STOP Violence Against Women Program has provided funding to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) to analyze data collected from law enforcement through the UCR program. Domestic violence incidents, however, may never be reported or may be reported only to service agencies. This may be due to a victim's perception of the act as

noncriminal; it may be due to personal issues; or it could be a result of the degree of confidence in the law enforcement/criminal justice system on the part of the victim. Consequently, this report is a conservative picture of domestic violence in North Dakota.

Domestic Violence in North Dakota - 1995 provided an overview of domestic violence throughout the state and a basis from which to make improvements to the viability of domestic violence statistics. It provided a comparison between domestic and non-domestic violence incidents throughout the state.

Domestic Violence in North Dakota - 1996 compared domestic violence incidents reported for 1995 and 1996 and introduced domestic violence-related information and statistics such as stalking, child abuse and elder abuse.

Domestic Violence in North Dakota - 1997 introduced information on domestic violence as reported by Indian reservations throughout the state of North Dakota.

Domestic Violence in North Dakota - 1998 compared domestic violence in North Dakota over a four-year period.

The current report, *Domestic Violence in North Dakota - 2001* compares domestic violence in North Dakota over a four-year period.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	iv
North Dakota Domestic Violence Statistics - 2001	vi
Definition of Domestic Violence for the Purpose of this Report	1
Relationship of Victim to Offender of Physical Violence	2
Sources of Domestic Violence Information	4
Location of Domestic Violence Incidents	10
Domestic Violence Offenders	12
Domestic Violence Arrestees	15
Intervention in Domestic Violence Incidents	19
Difference Between Domestic and Other Homicides	20
Victims of Domestic Violence	21
Stalking and Domestic Violence	27
Intervention Against Stalking – Protection Orders	30
Homicide and Domestic Violence	32
Impact of Domestic Violence on Children	33
Shaken Baby Syndrome	35
Juvenile Victims of Domestic Violence	36
Elderly Victims of Domestic Violence	39
Indian Reservations Located Within the State	41
Appendix A – Definitions	48
Appendix B - North Dakota Council on Abused Women’s Services/ Coalition Against Sexual Assault	50
Appendix C – Victim Assistance Programs	52
References	54
Endnotes	58

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Domestic Violence Offenders, Gender 1998-2001	13
2. Domestic Violence Offenders, Age, 2001	14
3. Domestic Violence Offenders, Substance Use and Race, 2001	16
4. Domestic Violence Arrestees, Race, 1998-2001	17
5. Domestic Violence Arrestees, Gender, 1998-2001	18
6. Domestic Violence Arrestees, Age, 2001	18
7. Domestic Violence Victims, Age, 2001	21
8. Domestic Violence Victims, Gender, 1998-2001	22
9. Domestic Violence Victims, Age and Gender, 2001	22
10. Percent of Victims Age 21 and Over, Under the Influence of Alcohol and Drugs, Victim Type and Gender, 2001	24
11. Domestic Violence Victims of Sex Offenses, Age, 2001	25
12. Homicide Victims, Gender and Type, 1978-2001	32
13. Domestic Violence Victims - Juvenile, Age, 2001	37
14. Domestic Violence Victims - Juvenile, Age and Gender, 2001	38
15. Domestic Violence Offenders by Gender, Reservation Only, 2001	44
16. Domestic Violence Victims by Gender, Reservation Only, 1998-2001	46
17. Homicides, Location and Type, 1978-2001	47

LIST OF TABLES

1. Relationship of Victim to Offender, Type of Offense, 2001	2
2. Domestic Violence Incidents, County, 1998-2001	3
3. Distribution of Victims Served By CAWS, Size of Community, 1998-2001	10
4. Rate of Domestic Violence Incidents, County, 2001	10
5. Location of Domestic Violence Offenses, Type of Offense, 2001	11
6. Population, County and Race, 2000	12
7. Domestic Violence Offenders, County and Race, 2001	12
8. Domestic Violence Offenders, Type of Substance Used, 1998-2001	15
9. Domestic Violence Offenders, Substance Use, Gender and Race, 2001	16
10. Domestic Violence Subjects and Arrestees, County, 1998-2001	17
11. Domestic Violence Homicide Offenders, Gender and Year, 1978-2001	20
12. Domestic Violence Victims, Race, 1998-2001	21
13. Domestic Violence Victims, Type of Disability, 1998-2001	23
14. ND CAWS Victims with Disabilities, Type of Disability, 1998-2001	23
15. Domestic Violence Victims, Marital Status, 1998-2001	23
16. Domestic Violence Victims, Type of Substance Used, 1998-2001	24
17. Domestic Violence Victims of Sex Offenses, Relationship of Victim to Offender, 1998-2001	26
18. Domestic Violence Victims of Sex Offenses, Gender, 1998-2001	26
19. Victims of Domestic Violence Stalking, Relationship of Victim to Offender, 1998-2001	29
20. Protection Orders, Type of Status, 1998-2001	30
21. Homicides, Type of Violence, 1978-2001	32
22. Domestic Violence Homicide Victims, Gender, 1978-2001	32
23. ND Department of Human Services: Victims, Type of Physical Injury - Juvenile, 1998-2001	36
24. Homicides - Juvenile, Type of Violence and Age, 1978-2001	36

LIST OF TABLES

25. Domestic Violence Victims - Juvenile, Type of Offense, 1998-2001	37
26. Domestic Violence Victims - Juvenile, Race, 1998-2001	37
27. Domestic Violence Victims - Juvenile, Age Group, 2001	37
28. Domestic Violence Victims - Juvenile, Gender, 1998-2001	
29. Domestic Violence Victims of Elder Abuse, Age, 1998-2001	40
30. Domestic Violence Victims of Elder Abuse, Relationship of Victim to Offender, 1998-2001	40
31. Domestic Violence Incidents, Tribal Law Enforcement Agency, 2001	42
32. Domestic Violence Relationship of Victim to Offender, Reservation Only, 2001	43
33. Domestic Violence Offenders, Type of Substance Used, Reservation Only, 2001	45
34. Domestic Violence Victims, Type of Substance Used, Reservation Only, 2001	46
35. Homicides by Reservation, North Dakota, 1978-2001	47

NORTH DAKOTA DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STATISTICS - 2001

- ☐ **Domestic violence accounted for 48 percent of all reported physical violence cases statewide.**
- ☐ **In 2001, 2,167 victims of domestic violence were reported through the North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)/ Incident-Based Reporting Program.**
- ☐ **According to UCR data, females accounted for 70 percent of reported victims of domestic violence in North Dakota.**
- ☐ **There were 396 juvenile victims of domestic violence reported through UCR in North Dakota in 2001.**
- ☐ **Juveniles represented 79 percent of the reported victims of sex offenses committed by a family or household member.**
- ☐ **Twenty-three percent of all reported victims of domestic sex offenses were children of the offenders.**
- ☐ **Forty-nine percent of deaths due to homicide from 1978 through 2001 were domestic.**
- ☐ **Deaths due to homicide for those living on Indian reservations in North Dakota were 8 times higher than that of the general population; 48 percent of these deaths were domestic-related.**
- ☐ **There were 132 victims of domestic homicide reported since 1978. Among these, 37 persons were slain during 15 domestic multiple-homicide incidents. All multiple-homicides were committed by male offenders.**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS AN ASSAULT AGAINST A FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER

Domestic violence is an assault against someone with whom the offender has or has had a specific relationship.

The basic difference between domestic violence, as it is discussed here, and non-domestic violence is the nature of the relationship between the victim and the offender. For the crime to be considered domestic violence, the victim *must* know his/her assailant, whereas individuals involved in non-domestic violence do not share this kind of relationship. A victim of non-domestic violence does not necessarily know the offender, and it usually is an isolated incident.

Domestic violence, for the purpose of this report, is the combination of a specific relationship between the victim and the offender and a physical violence crime, such as homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, incest, or statutory rape.

Domestic violence may be defined as an assault in which there is some kind of relationship between the parties. The definition of domestic violence, for purposes of this report, is taken directly from North Dakota Century Code §14-07.01. “Domestic violence” includes physical harm, bodily injury, sexual activity compelled by physical force, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, sexual activity compelled by physical force, or assault, not committed in self-defense, on the complaining family or household members.¹

“Family or household member” means a spouse, family member, former spouse, parent, child, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are in a dating relationship, persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they are or have been married or have lived together at any time, and, for the purpose of the issuance of a domestic violence protection order, any other person with a sufficient relationship to the abusing person as determined by the court under North Dakota Century Code section 14-07.1-02.²

For the purpose of this report, a “*partner*” is: a spouse, former spouse, person in a dating relationship, boyfriend/girlfriend, or person in a homosexual relationship.

The term “*intimate*” is also used in this report. The U.S. Department of Justice uses this term to refer to a spouse, former spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, or former boyfriend/girlfriend.

Domestic violence is physical violence that occurs between “family and household members.” This close relationship might involve intimidation, other nonphysical offenses, and less serious crimes, creating a pattern of repeated abuse not seen in non-domestic violence. This “continual victimization” characteristic of domestic violence makes it more difficult to count than non-domestic incidents.³ In many cases of domestic violence, the abuse may escalate in severity if the relationship continues.

IN 2001, SEVENTY-FOUR PERCENT OF VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE KNEW THEIR PERPETRATORS

In 24 percent of the relationships between victims and offenders of physical violence reported to law enforcement in North Dakota, the offenders were the victims' partners.

Based on Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data from 2001 for all types of violence, the physical violence offender was known to the victim in 4,331 out of 5,838 relationships (74 percent), but the relationships differed across offenses. The offender was known to the victim in 85 percent of relationships involving sex offenses, whereas the offender was known to the victim in only 32 percent of relationships involving robbery.

The offender was the victim's partner in 24 percent of all relationships involving physical violence offenses, and 27 percent of all relationships recorded for reported simple assaults. Overall, in 67 percent of relationships involving a partner, the offender was the victim's boyfriend or girlfriend. "Child of the offender," however, was reported more often than any other domestic relationship for forcible sex offenses. (See Table 1.)

* Forcible Sex Offenses include: Forcible Rape, Forcible Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, and Forcible Fondling. Non-Forcible Sex Offenses include: Incest and Statutory Rape.

** Table 1 represents the number of "relationships," rather than the number of incidents, therefore, the relationship that each victim has with each offender is counted; for example, when two victims were also the offenders, four relationships were counted.

TABLE 1
Relationship of Victim to Offender
By Type of Offense
North Dakota 2001

Relationship of Victim to Offender	Physical Violence Offenses					
	Simple Assault	Aggravated Assault	Murder	Robbery	Sex Offenses* Force Non-Force	
Known - 4,331	3,648	213	4	11	372	83
Partner - 1,428	1,341	37	1	1	28	20
Spouse	390	11			6	
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	897	26	1	1	21	20
Homosexual Partner	7					
Ex-Spouse	47				1	
Relative - 792	632	24	0	0	108	28
Child	192	7			31	11
Stepchild	25	1			13	2
Child of B/G	13	1			10	
Sibling	137	4			23	8
Stepsibling	3				7	
Grandchild	5				3	1
Parent	118	2				1
Stepparent	30	3			3	1
Grandparent	5					
In-Law	18				3	
Other Family	86	6			15	4
Other Known - 2,111	1,675	152	3	10	236	35
Friend	118	15			21	7
Acquaintance	1,029	99	2	6	166	24
Neighbor	49	2	1		8	
Babysittee	3	1			8	
Employee	12				3	
Employer	3					
Otherwise Known	461	35		4	30	4
Unknown - 1,507	1,252	151	3	23	75	3
Unknown/Other - 1,507	1,252	151	3	23	75	3
Relationship Unknown	263	51		7	24	1
Stranger	482	80	3	16	45	
Victim was Offender	461	12			6	2
On-Duty Peace Officer	46	8				
Total - 5,838	4,900	364	7	34	447	86

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

FORTY-EIGHT PERCENT OF ALL PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN 2001 WAS DOMESTIC-RELATED

Domestic violence reports accounted for 48 percent of all physical violence reports to law enforcement in 2001.

According to data collected by the North Dakota UCR program in 2001, 48 percent of all reported physical violence cases statewide (1,835 of 3,839) were substantiated incidents of domestic violence. Substantiated reports of domestic violence include only those incidents in which the reported relationship could be determined to be classified as “a family or household member” under NDCC § 14-07.01.

The number of reported incidents of domestic violence in 2001, exceeded the 2000 incident total by 123 (7 percent). (See Table 2.) An “incident” is defined for reporting purposes as one or more offenses committed by the same offender or group of offenders acting in concert, at the same time and place. Although each incident is counted as one event, it may involve more than one offense or crime. In addition, the number of victims and offenders may vary from one incident to the next.⁴ Not all acts of violence are reported to law enforcement, however.

The North Dakota Council on Abused Women’s Services (CAWS) indicated that 3,755 individuals were seen by its agencies in 2001. In addition, agencies reported 1,504 telephone calls from individuals reporting domestic violence – a decrease of nearly 13 percent from the number of calls in 2000. CAWS also counts victims of non-criminal abuse; therefore, statistics on domestic violence may differ between law enforcement and CAWS.⁵

TABLE 2
Domestic Violence Incidents By County
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Reporting County	1998 Incidents	1999 Incidents	2000 Incidents	2001 Incidents
Adams	1	0	3	1
Barnes	24	10	13	15
Benson	0	4	1	2
Billings	0	0	0	0
Bottineau	10	2	1	2
Bowman	0	3	1	2
Burke	0	2	1	0
Burleigh	174	214	227	197
Cass	147	414	480	544
Cavalier	0	0	3	4
Dickey	3	6	5	2
Divide	1	1	0	1
Dunn	0	0	0	0
Eddy	2	3	1	0
Emmons	4	6	3	3
Foster	0	0	0	1
Golden Valley	0	0	0	2
Grand Forks	215	217	246	269
Grant	2	6	3	2
Griggs	2	1	0	1
Hettinger	0	0	0	0
Kidder	6	3	3	4
LaMoure	0	0	1	2
Logan	1	0	1	1
McHenry	7	7	7	9
McIntosh	1	5	2	0
McKenzie	3	4	7	3
McLean	6	2	3	6
Mercer	19	13	17	11
Morton	117	94	117	151
Mountrail	6	5	4	3
Nelson	2	0	2	5
Oliver	2	2	2	3
Pembina	17	27	22	22
Pierce	4	0	10	2
Ramsey	69	85	77	85
Ransom	8	3	9	6
Renville	4	3	3	5
Richland	37	27	27	37
Rolette	20	8	1	2
Sargent	2	5	6	6
Sheridan	0	1	2	1
Sioux	5	3	0	1
Slope	0	0	1	0
Stark	54	59	51	50
Steele	0	2	1	1
Stutsman	116	83	68	64
Towner	11	3	4	1
Trails	5	12	14	15
Walsh	35	36	31	36
Ward	240	166	160	191
Wells	7	3	5	3
Williams	53	73	66	61
Total	1,442	1,623	1,712	1,835

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

INFORMATION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMES FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

The North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting Program is the primary source of domestic violence data in the state.

The North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program provides for the collection, compilation, and analysis of crime incident and arrest data for the state of North Dakota. Forty-three sheriffs' departments and twenty-eight police departments reported directly to the UCR program in 2001.⁶

UCR data is reported in two ways:

1. INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING

Incident-based reporting provides detailed information about each incident.

Law enforcement agencies record data on each incident reported to their respective agencies using a standard incident form which collects detailed information. Incident-based reporting provides: incident type, date, time and location of the incident, victim and suspect/arrestee characteristics, injuries, alcohol/drug involvement, weapon use, etc. Sixty-six agencies reported incident data for all or part of 2001.⁷

2. SUMMARY REPORTING

Summary reporting provides a count of index crimes and arrests.

Law enforcement agencies reporting summary data use a tally system to count the number of crime index offenses and arrests

for each month. Summary reporting counts the number of offenses and number of offenders arrested, whereas incident-based reporting is able to identify multiple offenses within a single incident, and victim as well as offender data. Five law enforcement agencies reported summary data for the full year of 2001.⁸ Site visits were made to five agencies reporting summary data for the full year, four tribal law enforcement agencies, and twenty-nine agencies that did not report data to the UCR program for 2001, to collect detailed data on physical violence cases in 2001 for the purposes of this report. This information was entered into a database and later combined with that of incident-based reporting agencies.

NON-REPORTING AGENCIES

Agencies are not required to report UCR data to the state.

At this time, UCR reporting is voluntary, which means that agencies are not required to report. Many large jurisdictions in the state, such as federal military bases and Indian reservations, had not previously submitted data or submitted only limited data to the North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation. Due to the willingness of Indian reservations to cooperate with the state in collecting and submitting detailed data on domestic violence, this information could be included in the statewide report. However, this information is reported independently from UCR data collected from law enforcement agencies because of differences between state and tribal laws.

STATE AND FEDERAL DATABASES HELP LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCESS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION

CENTRAL WARRANT INFORMATION SYSTEM (CWIS)

The Central Warrant Information System (CWIS) is a statewide database.

CWIS is a listing of current information on arrest warrants, protection orders, disorderly conduct restraining orders, and domestic violence related criminal no-contact orders. The court system issues warrants and orders, and law enforcement agencies enter the information into the CWIS on a voluntary basis. Prior to August of 1995, agencies were only requested to report warrants for arrests. At that time, legislation (NDCC § 11-15-32) mandated law enforcement agencies to enter protection orders into CWIS, which is maintained by the Office of Attorney General's Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) retains a monthly printout that lists each warrant and order, and the total number of warrants and orders. The printout separates warrants from orders; however, it does not contain a separate section for each type of order. Orders are coded differently from warrants, but little detail can be extracted about individual cases, and it would be extremely difficult to track individual protection, disorderly conduct, or domestic violence related criminal no-contact orders. CWIS was not originally programmed for protection orders, disorderly conduct orders, or domestic violence related no-contact orders; therefore, only one name field was provided to accommodate the subject of the

warrant. To include information on the individual requesting the protection order, it was necessary to use the miscellaneous field to enter the victim data. CWIS, in its current capacity, provides little data for this report. There are, however, plans for updating the system.⁹

NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (NCHIP)

National and statewide databases make criminal histories available to law enforcement on a continual basis.

The NCHIP focuses on implementing improvements in criminal history records as they relate to federally mandated provisions such as those included in the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, the National Child Protection Act of 1993, and the Stalking and Domestic Violence Reduction provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.¹⁰

Criminal history records consist of arrest, prosecution, and criminal disposition records for persons arrested for felonies, class A misdemeanors (criminal code), or specific class B misdemeanors (NDCC § 12-60-16.4). The National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) Network, Statewide LETS Network, and the North Dakota Information Network (NDIN) provide access to criminal history records for law enforcement agencies, courts, and prosecutors. In addition, criminal record information is used to screen child and elder care service providers.¹¹

STATE LAW REQUIRES OFFENDERS AGAINST CHILDREN AND SEXUAL OFFENDERS TO REGISTER FOR TEN YEARS

OFFENDER REGISTRATION

State law requires offender registration for certain offenses.

North Dakota Century Code § 12.1-32-15 covers two separate areas: offenders against children and sexual offenders. Offenses against children include: homicide offenses (all), assault (felony only), aggravated assault, terrorizing, stalking (felony only), removal of child from state in violation of a custody decree, kidnapping, felonious restraint, prostitution (all offenses) and criminal child abuse. Sexual offenses include: gross sexual imposition, continuous sexual abuse, luring minors by computer, sexual imposition, corruption of minors, sexual abuse of wards, sexual assault (Class C felony and Class A misdemeanor), incest, sexual performance by children (all offenses), surreptitious intrusions and indecent exposure.¹²

“A crime against a child” means a violation of NDCC chapter 12.1-16, portions of 12.1-17 and 12.1-18, 12.1-29, or 14-09-22 or an equivalent ordinance, in which the victim is a minor or is otherwise of the age required for the act to be a crime, or an attempt to commit these offenses. “Sexual offender” means a person who has pled guilty to or been found guilty of a violation of NDCC section 12.1-20-03, 12.1-20-03.1, 12.1-20-04, 12.1-20-05, 12.1-20-05.1, 12.1-20-06, 12.1-20-07, 12.1-20-11, 12.1-20-12.1, chapter 12.1-27.2, or subsection 2 of section 12.1-22-03.1, or an equivalent ordinance, or an attempt to commit these offenses.¹³ Any person who has pled guilty to or been found guilty of any

offense which is listed under “applicable offenses” within 10 years prior to August 1, 1995, whether the offense occurred within North Dakota or elsewhere, is required to register as an offender. As of August 1, 1995, all offenders against children and sexual offenders are mandated to register. A person required to register must comply with the registration requirement for a period of 10 years after the date of sentence or order deferring or suspending sentence upon a plea or finding of guilt, or after incarceration, whichever is later. Within 10 days of arriving in the county of intended residency, the offender is required to register at the local law enforcement agency.¹⁴

A person required to register under this section who violates this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. A court may not relieve a person who willfully violates this section from serving a term of at least ninety days in jail and completing probation of one year. A person who violates this section and who previously has pled guilty or been found guilty of violating this section is guilty of a class C felony. When a person is released on parole or probation and is required to register pursuant to this section but fails to do so within the time prescribed, the court is required to order the probation, or the parole board is required to order the parole, of the person revoked.¹⁵

Relevant and necessary registration information may be disclosed to the public by a law enforcement agency if the agency determines that the individual registered under this section is a public risk and disclosure of the registration information is necessary for public protection.¹⁶

THE BRADY LAW REQUIRES BACKGROUND CHECKS ON POTENTIAL HANDGUN PURCHASERS

Offender Registration (continued)

Information concerning offenders who are required to register under NDCC § 12.1-32-15 is public information. This information includes the name of the offender; the last known address of the offender; the offense or offenses as defined in subsection 1 of NDCC § 12.1-32-15 to which the offender pled guilty, or of which the offender was found guilty; the date of the judgment or order imposing a sentence or probation, and the court entering the judgment or order; the sentence or probation imposed upon the offender; and any disposition, if known, of a sentence or probation.¹⁷

BRADY HANDGUN VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT

In 1993, the Brady Handgun Violence Protection Act required background checks on potential handgun purchasers.

The Brady Law required the U.S. Attorney General to have a National Instant Check System (NICS) in place by November 1998, to allow gun dealers to perform criminal records checks at the time of purchase. Among those excluded from purchasing firearms are persons who are convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence offenses or who are the subject of domestic violence restraining orders.¹⁸

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, in the first year following the permanent provisions of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, the second most common reason for rejection was a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction or restraining order.

Eleven percent of the rejections at the state and local levels were for disqualifying domestic violence convictions or restraining orders, and FBI rejections based on domestic violence convictions or restraining orders were 15 percent.¹⁹

FULL FAITH AND CREDIT

Full faith and credit provides victims with enforcement of protection orders across jurisdictions.

The dynamics of domestic violence may compel a victim to cross state lines or tribal lands in an attempt to sever ties with an abusive partner. In 1994, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was signed into law as Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. Section 2265 states that a civil protection order issued by the courts of one state or Indian tribe shall be accorded full faith and credit by the courts of another state or tribe, and be enforced as if it were the order of the court of the second state or tribe if the due process requirements have been met. The issuing court must have had both personal and subject matter jurisdiction, and the respondent must have received reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard.²⁰

SERVICE AGENCIES PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NORTH DAKOTA COUNCIL ON ABUSED WOMEN'S SERVICES (CAWS)

CAWS agencies advocate for victims in addition to collecting detailed domestic violence data.

The North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (CAWS) is an advocacy organization that is made up of nineteen agencies throughout the state. For reporting purposes, CAWS agencies use the definition of domestic violence contained in NDCC § 14-07.01; however, in terms of victim services, they use a broader definition. This broader definition of abuse is victim-based, which means agencies rely on the victim's interpretation of physical, sexual, psychological, and emotional abuse. For reporting purposes, the following are counted: new incidents, new victims served in person, and new victim telephone calls if enough information is collected to complete an intake form. If a victim was served in 2000 and in 2001, the victim is counted as a new victim in both years, whether the treatment is ongoing or whether there were two separate incidents.²¹

CAWS collects data on the victim's age, gender, disabilities, and relationship to the offender, as well as information on both the victim and offender, such as race, employment, income, and alcohol/drug use. In addition, agencies collect data on the community size, referral source, length of exposure to violence, weapon use, perpetrator's violence toward others, and whether children (born or unborn) were

impacted. They also record each law enforcement contact, arrest made, and protection order information.²²

CAWS agencies focus on victim's services rather than criminal offenses. CAWS provides a substantial amount of information for reports on domestic violence; however, because CAWS counts victims of non-criminal abuse, statistics on domestic violence may differ between law enforcement and CAWS.²³

Several factors may account for the disparity between law enforcement records and CAWS statistics on domestic violence. CAWS agencies are non-discriminative between physical and non-physical and domestic and non-domestic violence, whereas law enforcement statistics reflect only physical violence and domestic violence of a physical nature. CAWS also includes children of victims of domestic abuse, considering them secondary victims or victims themselves by virtue of psychological abuse. Another difference between CAWS records and law enforcement records is that CAWS defines domestic violence to include any person with a sufficient relationship, as stated in NDCC section 14-07.1-02, for the purpose of issuance of a civil protection order. UCR data does not allow for expansion of the definition of relationships. An additional explanation for the difference in figures is found in the dynamics of domestic violence. Many victims do not report to law enforcement, but may seek help through service providers.²⁴

VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS CAN PROVIDE ARREST INFORMATION IN ADDITION TO VICTIM INFORMATION

VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Victim assistance programs can provide information on the outcome of arrests in addition to case information and data on those involved.

State's attorneys' offices may work collectively with victim assistance programs, of which there are 25 in the state of North Dakota: eighteen local agencies, one tribal program, two state victim assistance programs, and two agencies managing federal cases. Victim assistance programs provide victims and witnesses with information about the criminal justice system, courtroom proceedings, and scheduled court appearances. They also collect case information, data on the victims, witnesses, and offenders, and information on the disposition of the case.²⁵

The North Dakota victim assistance program forms are clear, understandable, and can provide data similar to that of the UCR program. But, not all agencies report, and not all of those that do report use the same form. Without consistency, it is difficult to generalize data statewide.

Data from these programs is based on a number of factors, such as the type of program and requirements of particular funding sources. These factors impact the type of data collected, the reporting period, and the type of victim population upon which data collection will focus. For example, one program may be

funded through the STOP Violence Against Women Program, which bases funding on statistical information gathered on female victims of violent crime. Because violent crimes, such as domestic violence and sexual assault, affect males as well as females, other programs may include data on both genders.

As the scope of statistics collected by victim assistance programs varies from program to program, one cannot generalize data across programs. However, representatives from the victim assistance programs are currently participating in a Uniform Data Collection project, and they anticipate submitting more uniform data once the data collection project is in place.

URBAN AREAS REPORT A HIGHER RATE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PER CAPITA THAN RURAL AREAS

The urban population (341,662) accounted for 53 percent of the statewide population and 85 percent of all domestic violence reports in the state; whereas the rural population (300,538), at 47 percent of the state total, provided only 15 percent of the domestic violence reports.

Counties with an “urban” area, as indicated by the shaded portions of Table 4, generally recorded a higher rate per capita of domestic violence reports than “rural” areas. “Urban,” for the purpose of this report, is defined as a city with a population of 2,500 or more during the reporting period; all other areas are rural. Urban cities include: Bismarck (Burleigh), Devils Lake (Ramsey), Dickinson (Stark), Fargo (Cass), Grand Forks (Grand Forks), Grafton (Walsh), Beulah (Mercer), Jamestown (Stutsman), Mandan (Morton), Minot (Ward), Rugby (Pierce), Valley City (Barnes), Wahpeton (Richland), West Fargo (Cass), and Williston (Williams).

TABLE 3
Distribution of Victims Served By CAWS
By Size of Community
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Community Population	1998 Percent	1999 Percent	2000 Percent	2001 Percent
Rural & Remote	5	4	4	3
City Under 500	5	5	4	6
City 500-1500	10	9	11	10
City 1500-5000	10	10	12	12
City 5,000-10,000	11	12	5	6
City 10,000-35,000	15	15	18	20
City Over 35,000	44	45	46	43
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: ND CAWS

*To convert the figures in Table 4 to rate per 1,000, move the decimal place 2 spaces to the left (i.e., Ramsey – 7.04 per 1,000).

TABLE 4
Domestic Violence Incidents By County
North Dakota 2001

Reporting County	Population	Number of Incidents	Rate*
Adams	2,593	1	38.57
Barnes	11,775	15	127.39
Benson	6,964	2	28.72
Billings	888	0	0
Bottineau	7,149	2	27.98
Bowman	3,242	2	61.69
Burke	2,242	0	0
Burleigh	69,416	197	283.80
Cass	123,138	544	441.78
Cavalier	4,831	4	82.80
Dickey	5,757	2	34.74
Divide	2,283	1	43.80
Dunn	3,600	0	0
Eddy	2,757	0	0
Emmons	4,331	3	69.27
Foster	3,759	1	26.60
Golden Valley	1,924	2	103.95
Grand Forks	66,109	269	406.90
Grant	2,841	2	70.40
Griggs	2,754	1	36.31
Hettinger	2,715	0	0
Kidder	2,753	4	145.30
LaMoure	4,701	2	42.54
Logan	2,308	1	43.33
McHenry	5,987	9	150.33
McIntosh	3,390	0	0
McKenzie	5,737	3	52.29
McLean	9,311	6	64.44
Mercer	8,644	11	127.26
Morton	25,303	151	596.77
Mountrail	6,631	3	45.24
Nelson	3,715	5	134.59
Oliver	2,065	3	145.28
Pembina	8,585	22	256.26
Pierce	4,675	2	42.78
Ramsey	12,066	85	704.46
Ransom	5,890	6	101.87
Renville	2,610	5	191.57
Richland	17,998	37	205.58
Rolette	13,674	2	14.63
Sargent	4,366	6	137.43
Sheridan	1,710	1	58.48
Sioux	4,044	1	24.73
Slope	767	0	0
Stark	22,636	50	220.89
Steele	2,258	1	44.29
Stutsman	21,908	64	292.13
Towner	2,876	1	34.77
Traill	8,477	15	176.95
Walsh	12,389	36	290.58
Ward	58,795	191	324.86
Wells	5,102	3	58.80
Williams	19,761	61	308.69
Total	642,200	1,835	285.74

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

*Rate per 100,000 population

SIXTEEN PERCENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES OCCURRED IN PLACES OTHER THAN THE HOME

TABLE 5
Location of Domestic Violence Offenses
By Type of Offense
North Dakota 2001

Location of Offense	Type of Offense						
	Simple Assault	Aggravated Assault	Homicide	Robbery	Sex Offenses Force	Sex Offenses Non-Force	Total
Bar/Night Club	26						26
Church/Synagogue	1						1
Office Bldg	5						5
Convenience Store	1						1
Dept/Discount Store	2						2
Drug/Dr. Office/Hos	2	1					3
Field/Woods	7	2			2	2	13
Govt/Public Bldg	4						4
Hwy/Road/Alley	90	4			1	1	96
Hotel/Motel	34				4	2	40
Lake/Waterway	1	2			1		4
Liquor Store	2						2
Parking Lot/Garage	54	3			1		58
Rental Storage	2						2
Residence/Home	1,398	44	2	1	82	28	1,555
Restaurant	5				1		6
Elem/Secondary	3						3
Service/Gas Station	1						1
Other/Unknown	16	2			8	4	30
Farm Building	1						1
College/University	5						5
Total	1,660	58	2	1	100	37	1,858

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Sixteen percent of reported domestic violence offenses took place outside the home in 2001.

Although most domestic violence occurs in homes, North Dakota UCR data indicates that, in 2001, 16 percent of reported domestic violence offenses occurred outside the home.

When the offense was reported to have occurred outside the home, the greatest number of incidents took place on a highway, road, or alley; in a parking lot or garage; at a hotel/motel or in a bar/nightclub.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, two-thirds of violence against women by intimate partners occurred in the victim's home and half of all violence against men by partners occurred in the victim's residence.²⁶

Nationally, both males and females living in rental housing are significantly more likely to experience violence by an intimate partner. In fact, women living in rental property have more than 3 times the rate of women living in owned dwellings. Likewise, males living in rental housing are twice as likely to be victims of violence by an intimate partner as men living in owned homes.²⁷

Fifty-nine percent of violence against men by intimate partners and 60 percent of violence against women by their partners occurred between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.²⁸

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS ARE PRIMARILY WHITE

TABLE 6
Population By County and Race
North Dakota 2000

County	Asian	Black	American Indian	White	Other	Total
Adams	4	14	8	2,554	13	2,593
Barnes	22	53	90	11,529	81	11,775
Benson	1	7	3,346	3,541	69	6,964
Billings	0	0	1	877	10	888
Bottineau	13	16	104	6,950	66	7,149
Bowman	1	1	5	3,209	26	3,242
Burke	3	3	5	2,225	6	2,242
Burleigh	275	182	2,276	65,966	717	69,416
Cass	1,551	996	1,325	117,106	2,160	123,138
Cavalier	5	7	25	4,739	55	4,831
Dickey	29	6	20	5,629	73	5,757
Divide	12	0	3	2,260	8	2,283
Dunn	3	1	448	3,117	31	3,600
Eddy	4	2	65	2,657	29	2,757
Emmons	7	2	6	4,290	26	4,331
Foster	0	5	16	3,722	16	3,759
G. Valley	2	0	14	1,881	27	1,924
G. Forks	646	904	1,525	61,479	1,555	66,109
Grant	10	0	49	2,753	29	2,841
Griggs	4	0	6	2,735	9	2,754
Hettinger	2	4	10	2,686	13	2,715
Kidder	2	5	3	2,739	4	2,753
LaMoure	6	1	8	4,665	21	4,701
Logan	4	2	3	2,289	10	2,308
McHenry	2	5	24	5,911	45	5,987
McIntosh	10	0	5	3,352	23	3,390
McKenzie	3	4	1,215	4,438	77	5,737
McLean	11	2	554	8,615	129	9,311
Mercer	22	4	173	8,302	143	8,644
Morton	77	40	604	24,246	336	25,303
Mountrail	14	6	1,988	4,376	247	6,631
Nelson	11	3	13	3,662	26	3,715
Oliver	2	3	26	2,015	19	2,065
Pembina	18	13	123	8,198	233	8,585
Pierce	12	5	32	4,605	21	4,675
Ramsey	31	25	651	11,138	221	12,066
Ransom	15	11	19	5,768	77	5,890
Renville	12	6	17	2,551	24	2,610
Richland	44	62	299	17,428	165	17,998
Rolette	10	10	9,983	3,435	236	13,674
Sargent	2	2	20	4,289	53	4,366
Sheridan	0	2	7	1,697	4	1,710
Sioux	1	1	3,421	580	41	4,044
Slope	0	0	1	765	1	767
Stark	52	51	212	22,074	247	22,636
Steele	1	1	14	2,220	22	2,258
Stutsman	80	61	206	21,367	194	21,908
Towner	2	2	59	2,799	14	2,876
Traill	13	9	80	8,249	126	8,477
Walsh	24	41	126	11,752	446	12,389
Ward	483	1,305	1,215	54,327	1,465	58,795
Wells	12	7	12	5,057	14	5,102
Williams	36	24	869	18,367	465	19,761
Total	3,606	3,916	31,329	593,181	10,168	642,200

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census 2000

TABLE 7
Domestic Violence Offenders
By County and Race
North Dakota 2001

County	Asian	Black	American Indian	White	Unknown	Total
Adams				1		1
Barnes			1	16		17
Benson			1		1	2
Billings						0
Bottineau				2		2
Bowman				2		2
Burke						0
Burleigh		6	63	153	4	226
Cass	3	65	39	549	15	671
Cavalier				4		4
Dickey				2		2
Divide				1		1
Dunn						0
Eddy						0
Emmons				3		3
Foster		1				1
G. Valley				2		2
G. Forks	3	19	53	256	7	338
Grant				2		2
Griggs				1		1
Hettinger						0
Kidder				4		4
LaMoure				2		2
Logan				1		1
McHenry		2	1	6		9
McIntosh						0
McKenzie				3		3
McLean				6		6
Mercer	1			10		11
Morton		2	29	148	4	183
Mountrail			1	2		3
Nelson				7		7
Oliver			1	2		3
Pembina			3	18	2	23
Pierce				2		2
Ramsey		3	56	37	2	98
Ransom				6		6
Renville				5		5
Richland		6	4	30	1	41
Rolette			2			2
Sargent				8		8
Sheridan			1			1
Sioux					1	1
Slope						0
Stark	1	2	5	42	1	51
Steele				2		2
Stutsman	1	3	4	61		69
Towner			1			1
Traill			1	14		15
Walsh			1	36		37
Ward	1	14	43	173		231
Wells				4		4
Williams			2	62		64
Total	10	123	312	1,685	38	2,168

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

SEVENTY-THREE PERCENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PERPETRATORS IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 2001 WERE MALE

Males accounted for 73 percent of all offenders in 2001.

Perpetrators can be discussed in terms of any number of variables, such as race, gender, or age. National data indicates that domestic violence cuts across all class, racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic lines.

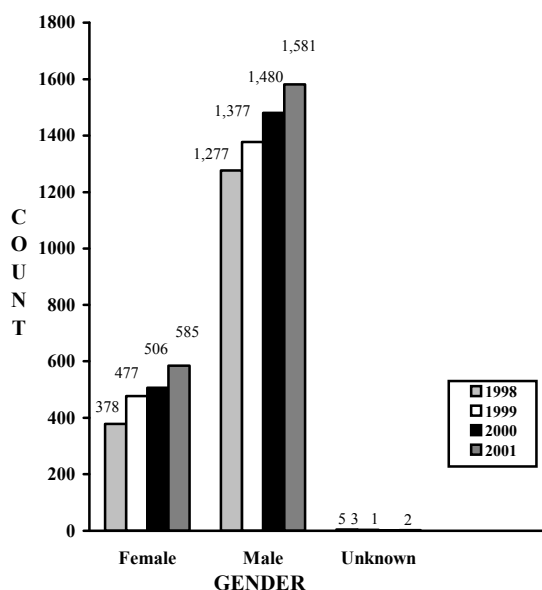
“Subjects” include persons who are suspected or arrested for incidents reported by law enforcement through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The term “arrestee” is used to indicate only those subjects who are issued a citation, summoned, or are physically arrested for an offense. Data is collected on each subject coded as either a suspect or an arrestee; however, additional data is collected on subjects who are arrested. For the purpose of this report, the terms subject, perpetrator, offender, and assailant are used interchangeably to represent all subjects reported through the UCR program.

Most domestic violence offenders in North Dakota in 2001 were white.

Both the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program and the North Dakota Council on Abused Women’s Services (CAWS) reported that the majority of perpetrators were white males.²⁹ According to 2001 North Dakota UCR data, whites accounted for 78 percent of the domestic violence perpetrators (92 percent of the statewide population is white), American Indians represented 14 percent, blacks nearly 6 percent, Asian Americans less than 1 percent and the race of 2 percent of the offenders was reported as unknown. (See Tables 6 and 7.)³⁰

According to data available through the UCR program and CAWS for 2001, 3 percent of all domestic violence offenders were of Hispanic origin (ethnicity). Because Hispanic is not a race, but an ethnicity, and persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race, they are included within the various race categories for the purpose of this report.

FIGURE 1
Domestic Violence Offenders
By Gender
North Dakota 1998 - 2001



THE NUMBER OF REPORTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2001

According to data collected through the UCR program in 2001, both the number of female and the number of male domestic violence offenders increased.

Female offenders accounted for 25 percent of reported domestic violence perpetrators in 2000 and 27 percent of all reported domestic violence perpetrators in 2001.

Data collected through the UCR program in 2000 shows 1,987 perpetrators of domestic violence (1,480 males, 506 females, and one for whom gender was reported as unknown), while there were 2,168 perpetrators of domestic violence reported (1,581 males, 585 females, and two for whom gender was reported as unknown) in 2001. The number of females reported as domestic violence perpetrators has increased steadily over the past four years. It increased from 378 in 1998 to 477 in 1999, to 506 in 2000, and 585 in 2001. The number of males reported as domestic violence perpetrators also increased from 1,277 in 1998, to 1,378 in 1999, to 1,480 in 2000, to 1,581 in 2001.

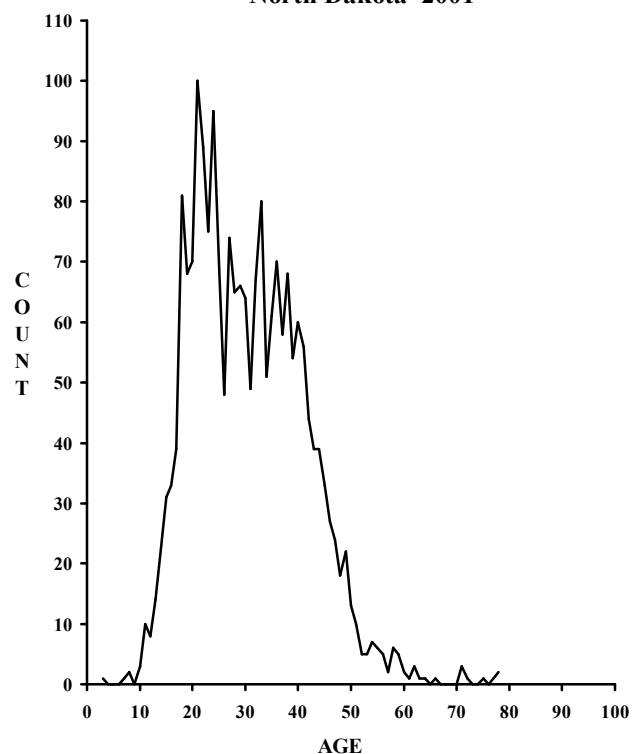
When both race and gender were reported in 2001, white males accounted for 57 percent of domestic violence perpetrators.

The number of white males reported committing acts of domestic violence increased nearly 5 percent from 2000 to 2001 (1,165 to 1,226), while the number of reported white females increased by a significant 19 percent (387 to 459).

The most common age of a domestic violence offender in North Dakota, in 2001, was 21 years of age.

According to the director of the Center for the Prevention of Violence at the University of Colorado, the onset of violence in youths peaks between 14 and 18. Generally, patterns of violent behavior are set by age 21.³¹ Although juveniles may perpetrate domestic violence, the greatest number of domestic violence offenders were between the ages of 18 and 40.

FIGURE 2
Domestic Violence Offenders
By Age
North Dakota 2001



Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

FORTY-NINE PERCENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARRESTEES IN 2001 WERE REPORTED AS USING ALCOHOL OR DRUGS AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT

Alcohol and drug use and domestic violence are often thought of as overlapping social problems which share similar characteristics. Substance use is one factor that often contributes to violence, but is not necessarily a direct cause.

“Substance use,” for the purpose of this report, is the use of alcohol, drugs, or the combination thereof. The term “substance use” will include any and all combinations of alcohol and drug use unless labeled as an individual component, i.e. alcohol.

According to data collected through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, 42 percent of all offenders were using alcohol or drugs at the time of the domestic violence incident in 2001, a decrease of 6 percent from the previous year.

TABLE 8
Domestic Violence Offenders
By Type of Substance Used
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Type of Substance	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Alcohol	776	895	939	892
Drugs	15	14	20	18
Both	29	0	0	0
None	840	948	1,028	1,258
Total	1,660	1,857	1,987	2,168

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

There was a decrease in the number of offenders who were reported as using alcohol at the time of the domestic violence incident; however, there were no reports of offenders engaged in the use of a combination of drugs and alcohol at the time of the incident.

The percentage of male and female offenders engaged in substance use at the time of the domestic violence incident decreased in 2001. In 2000, 46 percent of female and 49 percent of male offenders were using alcohol or drugs at the time of the domestic violence incident; and in 2001, 40 percent of female and 43 percent of male offenders were engaged in substance use at the time of the domestic violence incident.

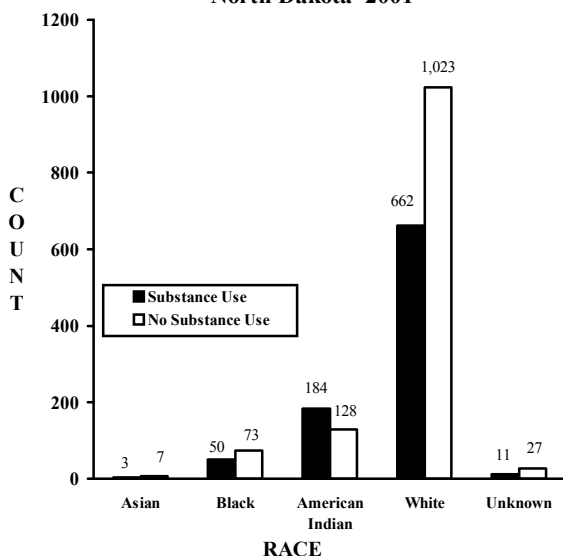
Those who were arrested for domestic violence offenses showed significantly higher substance use than domestic violence offenders in general.

Among those who were arrested for a domestic violence offense in 2000, 55 percent were using alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident. That percentage decreased to 49 percent in 2001. Females arrested for domestic violence were slightly less likely than males to have engaged in substance use at the time of the incident. In 2001, 47 percent of females and 49 percent of males arrested for domestic violence offenses were using alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident.

SUBSTANCE USE DIFFERS AMONG DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data indicates not only gender differences, but also racial differences in substance use at the time of the domestic violence incident.

FIGURE 3
Domestic Violence Offenders
By Substance Use and Race
North Dakota 2001



Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Substance use among American Indian domestic violence offenders was higher than that of white offenders.

Both female and male American Indian domestic violence offenders were more likely to be using alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident than either male or female white offenders.

Fifty-nine percent of both American Indian female and American Indian male domestic violence offenders were reported as using alcohol or drugs at the time of the domestic violence incident.

TABLE 9
Domestic Violence Offenders
By Substance Use, Gender & Race
North Dakota 2001

Race of Offender	Female		Male		Unknown	
	Use	No Use	Use	No Use	Use	No Use
Asian	1	3	2	4		
Black	2	5	48	68		
American Indian	63	44	121	84		
White	166	293	496	730		
Unknown	3	5	7	21	1	1
Total	235	350	674	907	1	1

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

A longitudinal study in New Zealand cites low levels of education, unemployment, alcohol and drug use, and lack of social support as factors associated with domestic violence, especially for male perpetrators. Seventy-two percent of violent males reported using two or more drugs during the previous year compared to 15 percent of the general sample of males. The percent of violent males using alcohol was nearly the same.³² According to interviews conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) with convicted felons, illegal drug use drastically increased the likelihood of committing any crime and increased the likelihood of committing an assault by 100 percent.³³

FIFTY-ONE PERCENT OF REPORTED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS IN 2001 WERE ARRESTED

TABLE 10
Domestic Violence Subjects & Arrestees By County
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Reporting County	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Subject	Arrestee	Subject	Arrestee	Subject	Arrestee	Subject	Arrestee
Adams	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	1
Barnes	31	29	12	8	14	12	17	10
Benson	0	0	4	3	1	1	2	0
Billings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bottineau	10	5	2	2	1	1	2	1
Bowman	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	2
Burke	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0
Burleigh	193	78	249	136	275	151	226	152
Cass	182	80	505	473	574	395	671	271
Cavalier	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	4
Dickey	3	2	6	2	5	1	2	2
Divide	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Dunn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eddy	2	2	3	2	1	1	0	0
Emmons	4	3	6	2	3	3	3	1
Foster	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gold. Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Grand Forks	252	127	248	124	298	141	338	142
Grant	2	2	6	6	3	3	2	2
Griggs	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Hettinger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidder	6	4	3	1	3	1	4	2
LaMoure	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Logan	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
McHenry	8	2	7	3	7	3	9	6
McIntosh	1	0	5	4	2	2	0	0
McKenzie	5	5	4	2	7	4	3	2
McLean	6	2	2	0	3	1	6	1
Mercer	23	10	14	7	18	7	11	6
Morton	141	84	102	37	138	74	183	72
Mountrail	7	2	5	2	6	1	3	1
Nelson	2	2	0	0	2	2	7	1
Oliver	2	0	2	1	2	1	3	2
Pembina	18	17	30	16	23	18	23	15
Pierce	4	2	0	0	10	7	2	1
Ramsey	78	29	97	55	85	56	98	53
Ransom	10	4	4	1	13	7	6	4
Renville	4	3	3	3	3	2	5	2
Richland	45	26	29	14	28	11	41	25
Rolette	21	14	8	6	1	1	2	2
Sargent	3	2	7	5	9	5	8	7
Sheridan	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1
Sioux	6	1	3	2	0	0	1	0
Slope	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Stark	67	43	69	47	54	40	51	36
Steele	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2
Stutsman	126	79	95	64	80	57	69	53
Towner	11	7	3	0	4	3	1	0
Trall	5	4	12	10	15	12	15	10
Walsh	42	25	38	22	32	22	37	22
Ward	272	168	182	104	177	97	231	129
Wells	9	6	3	3	6	3	4	3
Williams	54	43	79	73	70	64	64	49
Total	1,660	915	1,857	1,245	1,987	1,221	2,168	1,101

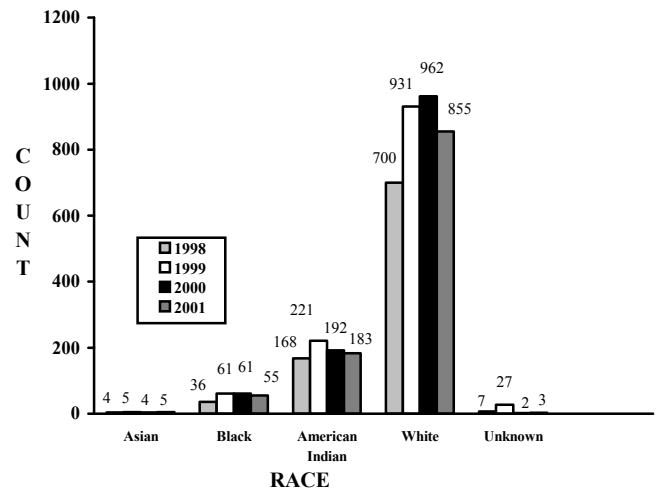
Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Among the 1,987 subjects reported to the UCR program for domestic violence incidents in 2000, there were 1,221 arrestees. In 2001, there were 1,101 arrestees among the 2,168 subjects reported. In addition to the decrease in the number of domestic violence arrestees, the percentage of subjects who were arrested for domestic violence offenses decreased by eleven percent in 2001.

Because an arrest is not always made in the same year that the incident occurs, the number of subjects reported through the UCR program for a given year does not necessarily coincide with the number of arrestees for that year.

Whites accounted for nearly 78 percent of those arrested for domestic violence incidents. American Indians represented nearly 17 percent, and blacks accounted for 5 percent of those arrested for domestic violence incidents.

FIGURE 4
Domestic Violence Arrestees
By Race
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

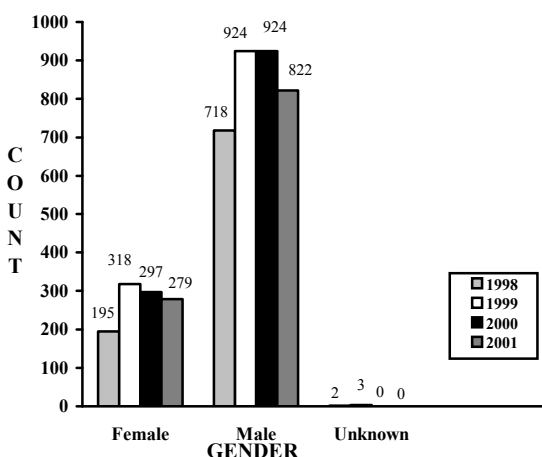


Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

IN 2001, MALE OFFENDERS WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE ARRESTED THAN FEMALE OFFENDERS

In 2001, males represented 73 percent of all domestic violence subjects and 75 percent of all domestic violence arrestees reported through the UCR program.

FIGURE 5
Domestic Violence Arrestees
By Gender
North Dakota 1998 - 2001



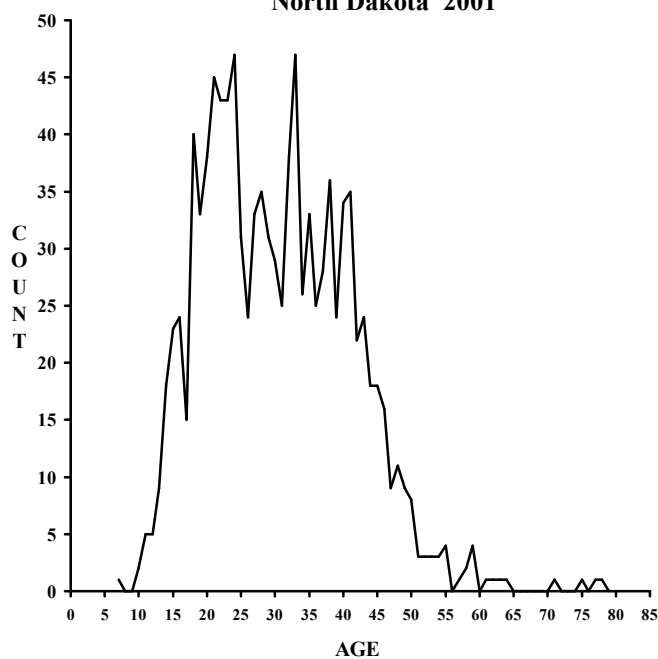
Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The numbers of both males and females arrested for domestic violence offenses decreased in 2001. Females represented 27 percent of all domestic violence subjects; however, they accounted for about 25 percent of those arrested for domestic violence incidents.

Those arrested for domestic violence offenses ranged in age from 7 to 78.

Most arrestees were ages 20 to 41, in 2001, with the highest number of arrests reported for ages 24 and 33. Juveniles and those ages 18 to 21 represented a higher percentage of arrestees than in 2000. Juveniles accounted for 9 percent of those arrested for domestic violence, while in 2000, juveniles represented 8 percent of domestic violence arrestees. Those age 18 to 21 represented 14 percent of domestic violence arrestees, while arrestees in this age category represented 12 percent of all domestic violence arrestees in 2000.

FIGURE 6
Domestic Violence Arrestees
By Age
North Dakota 2001



Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

WITHOUT INTERVENTION DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MAY RESULT IN HOMICIDE

As part of the domestic violence law, if the perpetrator is still at the location, the police have the legitimate authority to take him or her to jail even if the victim does not want to press charges.

In some rare occurrences, the State's Attorney may press charges even if the victim does not want to. If the offender is not at the scene, the police have a four-hour window in which they may make a warrantless arrest.

North Dakota Century Code 14-07.1-11 states, "A law enforcement officer shall arrest a person without a warrant if the person has committed the offense of violating a protection order under section 14-07.1-06, whether or not the violation was committed in the presence of the officer." NDCC 14-07.1-06 provides for the penalty for violation of a protection order.³⁴

"A law enforcement officer may arrest a person anywhere without a warrant if the arrest is made within 4 hours from the time the officer determines there is probable cause to arrest for an assault of a family or household member as defined in section 14-07.1-01 (see Appendix A - household and family members), whether or not the assault took place in the presence of the officer."³⁵

Additionally, North Dakota Century Code 43-17-41 provides that "any physician or other medical or mental health professional, who has under his charge or care or performs any professional service for any person suffering from any wound, injury, or other physical trauma inflicted by his own act or by the act of another by means of a

knife, gun, or pistol, or which he has reasonable cause to suspect was inflicted in violation of any criminal law of this state, shall as soon as practicable report the same to the sheriff or state's attorney of the county in which such care was rendered."³⁶

The severity of domestic violence and the dangerousness of the offenders can be addressed in the patterns of behavior, extent of the injuries to victims, and the outcome of domestic violence incidents.

A San Diego domestic violence training program, "Red Flags of Self-Defense," draws the distinction between injuries appearing on the primary aggressor and signs of self defense against the offender. The primary aggressor often displays bite marks on chest, arms, or legs. Additionally, the aggressor may have scratches, especially if the aggressor attempts to strangle the victim. Aggressors may also have injuries produced by a weapon. Victims often situate themselves in a fetal position to avoid injury; therefore, they may sustain bruises to the backs of the arms, legs, back, and buttocks.³⁷

Domestic violence offenders can create a pattern of behavior, which can escalate without intervention. Signs that the situation is becoming more volatile include a progression in the extent and frequency of the injuries, stalking the victim, or violating protection orders. Without intervention, domestic violence incidents may end in homicide. These are some of the most dangerous incidents for law enforcement officers as well. Since 1855, more than 500 law enforcement officers nationwide have been killed in domestic disturbance calls.³⁸

DOMESTIC-RELATED HOMICIDE INCIDENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA WERE MORE LIKELY TO RESULT IN MULTIPLE DEATHS THAN WERE NON-DOMESTIC INCIDENTS

There are notable differences between domestic and non-domestic homicide incidents and those who commit these offenses; however, the majority of all homicide offenders are males.

In 2001, all of the identified homicide offenders were adult males. Assailants in three homicide incidents have not been identified. Eighty-nine percent of all reported homicide offenders between 1978 and 2001 were male. Among domestic violence homicide offenders in that same period, 82 percent were male. Ninety-five male and 21 female domestic homicide offenders were reported to the UCR program between 1978 and 2001.

According to data collected by the UCR program between 1978 and 2001, 59 percent of domestic violence homicide offenders used firearms, while 37 percent of non-domestic violence homicide offenders used a firearm. Male homicide offenders were more likely to engage in the use of firearms than were female homicide offenders. Sixty-three percent of domestic and 38 percent of non-domestic male homicide offenders used firearms, while 38 percent of domestic and 25 percent of non-domestic female homicide offenders engaged in firearm use.

Adult homicide offenders were much more likely to use a firearm in domestic than in non-domestic situations, while juvenile homicide offenders were more likely to use firearms in non-domestic incidents than in domestic incidents.

Domestic-related homicide incidents were more likely to result in multiple deaths than

were non-domestic incidents. Non-domestic homicide incidents, however, were more likely to involve more than one assailant than were domestic-related incidents. Among the 267 homicides between 1978 and 2001, 37 victims were slain during 15 domestic multiple-homicide incidents. In each multi-ple-homicide case, the offender was a male.

TABLE 11
Domestic Violence Homicide Offenders
By Gender and Year
North Dakota 1978 - 2001

Year	Offender Gender		
	Male	Female	Total
1978	4	0	4
1979	3	2	5
1980	8	1	9
1981	4	3	7
1982	3	1	4
1983	4	0	4
1984	6	0	6
1985	2	0	2
1986	4	0	4
1987	3	0	3
1988	4	2	6
1989	4	0	4
1990	2	2	4
1991	4	0	4
1992	5	3	8
1993	6	2	8
1994	4	0	4
1995	4	0	4
1996	6	1	7
1997	2	0	2
1998	3	2	5
1999	4	1	5
2000	5	1	6
2001	1	0	1
Total	95	21	116

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

A TYPICAL VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NORTH DAKOTA IS A WHITE FEMALE AGE 17 TO 39

“Victim,” as defined by NDCC § 12.1-34.01, means a natural person who has suffered direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm where there is probable cause to believe that the harm has been caused by the commission of a criminal act. The term “victim” includes the family members of a minor, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased person.³⁹ For the purpose of this report, however, only victims of murder/non-negligent manslaughter, forcible or non-forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault will be included.

Victims can be referred to by any number of characteristics, such as race, gender, and age. The victim may also be categorized by his or her marital status, relationship to the offender, or the type of offense committed against him or her. There were 2,167 victims of domestic violence reported through the UCR program in 2001.

TABLE 12
Domestic Violence Victims
By Race
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Race of Victim	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Asian	8	6	6	9
Black	27	37	39	65
American Indian	249	293	281	286
White	1,267	1,519	1,644	1,737
Unknown	55	59	43	70
Total	1,606	1,914	2,013	2,167

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

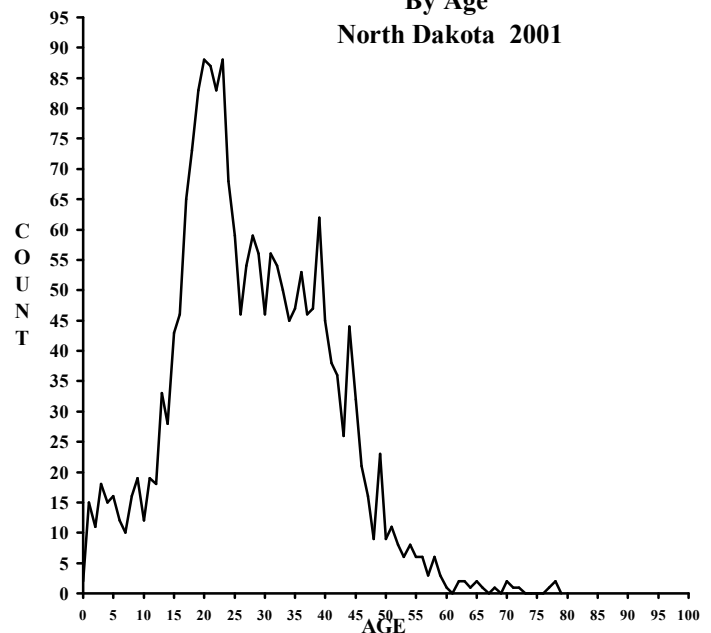
UCR data for 2001 also indicated that 2 percent of the victims were of Hispanic origin. This figure is consistent with the 2

percent indicated by victims served by CAWS in 2001.

Anyone, at any age, can be a victim of domestic violence; however, according to available data, the typical victim of domestic violence in North Dakota in 2001 was a white female between the ages of 17 and 39.

According to UCR data, whites accounted for 80 percent and American Indians 13 percent of domestic violence victims. The North Dakota Council on Abused Women’s Services (CAWS) reported that 76 percent of the victims served by its agencies for domestic violence in 2001 were white, and 18 percent were American Indian.⁴⁰

FIGURE 7
Domestic Violence Victims
By Age
North Dakota 2001

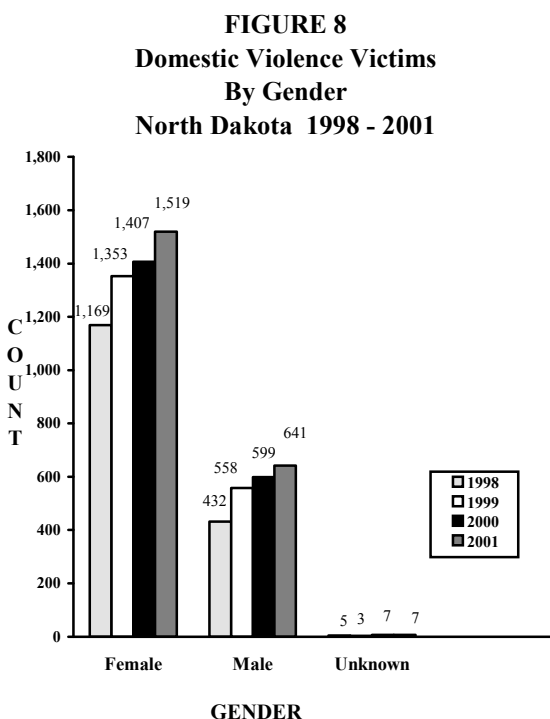


Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

SEVENTY PERCENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED TO THE UCR PROGRAM WERE FEMALE

Data collected through the UCR program and data reported by CAWS indicated primarily female victims of domestic violence in 2001.

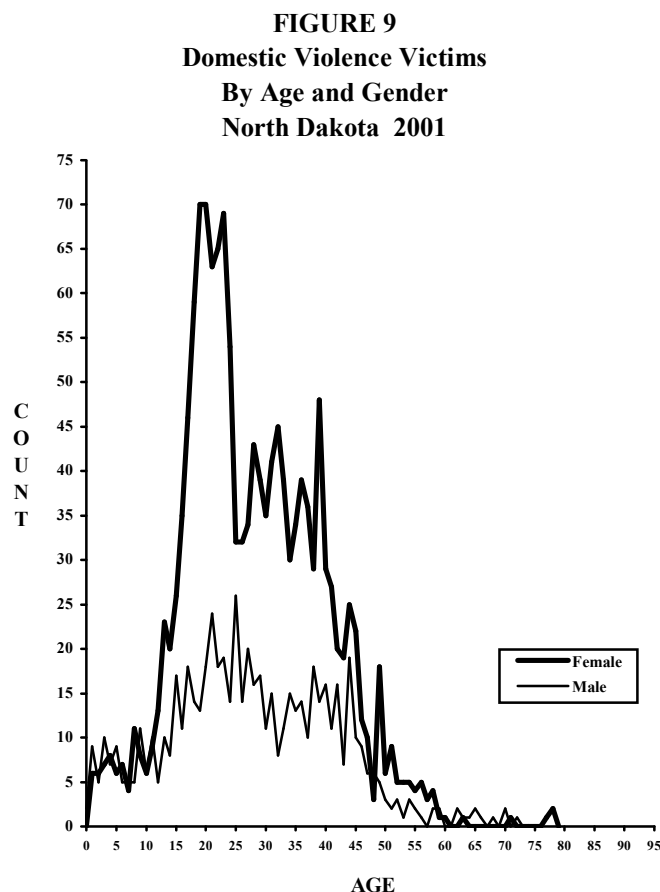
CAWS reported that 93 percent of victims served by its agencies were female – one percent less than in 2000.⁴¹ According to data collected through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, 70 percent of domestic violence victims were female. White females accounted for 56 percent of domestic violence victims reported to the UCR program. The number of female victims increased by 8 percent (1,407 to 1,519) in 2001, while the number of male victims reported through the UCR program increased by 7 percent (599 to 641) during the same time period.



Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

According to data collected through the UCR program, 65 percent of reported domestic violence victims were between the ages of 17 and 39.

Reports of female victimization were significantly higher than reports involving male victims when the victim's age was between 17 and 39. Female victimization appears to increase in the early teens and progresses into adulthood.



Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

ND CAWS INDICATED THAT ELEVEN PERCENT OF NEW VICTIMS SERVED REPORTED A DISABILITY

TABLE 13
Domestic Violence Victims
By Type of Disability
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Type of Disability	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Age/Elderly	5	0	4	1
Hearing Impaired	1	1	3	0
Mental Illness	15	7	10	12
Physical Disability	3	4	7	13
Visually Impaired	0	0	0	1
None	1,449	1,734	1,598	1,179
Unknown	133	168	391	961
Total	1,606	1,914	2,013	2,167

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services indicated that among the persons its agencies served were individuals who reported 451 disabilities in 2001.⁴² Reporting disabilities is an option in the UCR program and, as indicated in Table 13, many reports do not include this information.

TABLE 14
ND CAWS Victims with Disabilities*
By Type of Disability
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Type of Disability	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Developmentally Delayed	66	72	76	75
Physical/Medical Disability	147	144	152	150
Hearing Impaired/Deaf	23	36	0	0
Visually Impaired/Blind	19	0	0	38
Mentally Ill	128	144	152	150
Other	23	36	0	38
Total	406	432	380	451

Source: ND CAWS

*Some victims are included in more than one category

In 2001, four percent had a physical or medical disability. Two percent of the victims were developmentally delayed, and four percent of disabled victims served by CAWS suffered from a mental illness. In addition, one percent of victims served had a visual impairment, and one percent had some other form of disability. Because individuals served by ND CAWS reported all disabilities that applied to them, the total of disabilities exceeds the number of persons with disabilities.⁴³

Twenty-seven percent of domestic violence victims, reported through the UCR program, were reported to be single. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, married women report less intimate partner violence than divorced or separated women.⁴⁴ Marital status also is an optional data element in the UCR program, and therefore over half of victims have no status indicated.

TABLE 15
Domestic Violence Victims
By Marital Status
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Marital Status	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Divorced	61	61	44	47
Married	308	283	272	254
Separated	18	21	13	22
Single	609	539	549	583
Widowed	2	3	7	3
Unknown	608	1,007	1,128	1,258
Total	1,606	1,914	2,013	2,167

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

TWELVE PERCENT OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AGE 21 OR OVER, WERE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT

According to data collected through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, substance use by victims remained the same in 2001.

Twelve percent of UCR reported domestic violence victims in 2001 were reported to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

TABLE 16
Domestic Violence Victims
By Type of Substance Used
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Type of Substance Used	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Alcohol	311	278	252	257
Drugs	2	2	2	4
Both	2	2	2	1
None	1,133	1,081	976	979
Unknown	158	551	781	926
Total	1,606	1,914	2,013	2,167

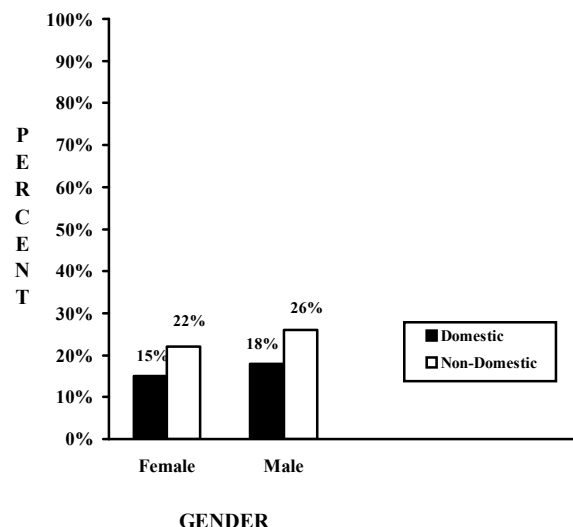
Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

The percent of domestic violence victims reported to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident was 3 percent less than victims of non-domestic violence. While 12 percent of reported domestic violence victims were under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident, 15 percent of reported non-domestic violence victims displayed that behavior. Not all victims of violence have reached the legal age for alcohol consumption. Twelve percent of domestic and non-domestic violence victims who were under the influence were under 21 years of age. Additionally, 236 of

the 1,480 (16%) domestic violence victims age 21 or over, were under the influence at the time of the incident. Twenty-four percent (299 of 1,231) of non-domestic violence victims age 21 and over, were under the influence at the time they became victims.

According to data collected through the UCR program, in 2001, 18 percent of male victims and 15 percent of female victims, age 21 or over, were under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the domestic violence incident. Male victims were more likely to be reported as using alcohol or drugs whether the incident was domestic or non-domestic.

FIGURE 10
Percent of Victims Age 21 and Over
Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs
By Victim Type and Gender
North Dakota 2001



Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

JUVENILES ACCOUNTED FOR SEVENTY-NINE PERCENT OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC SEXUAL ASSAULTS

Victims may report physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, or a combination of these types of abuse, depending on the type of agency involved.

Data collected through the UCR program represents only physical violence as reported to law enforcement. The North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (CAWS) collects data on physical, sexual, psychological, and emotional abuse as reported by victims.⁴⁵

All women, at any age, regardless of appearance or lifestyle, are potential victims of rape or other sex offenses. Not all victims of sex offenses, however, report these incidents. One study suggests that one in three married women surveyed had experienced rape or attempted rape by a partner, and at least one-fifth of abused women were forced to have sex with their partner. Other figures indicate that one in three women have experienced a rape or attempted rape by an acquaintance, whereas one in seven have experienced rape or an attempted rape by a spouse.⁴⁶

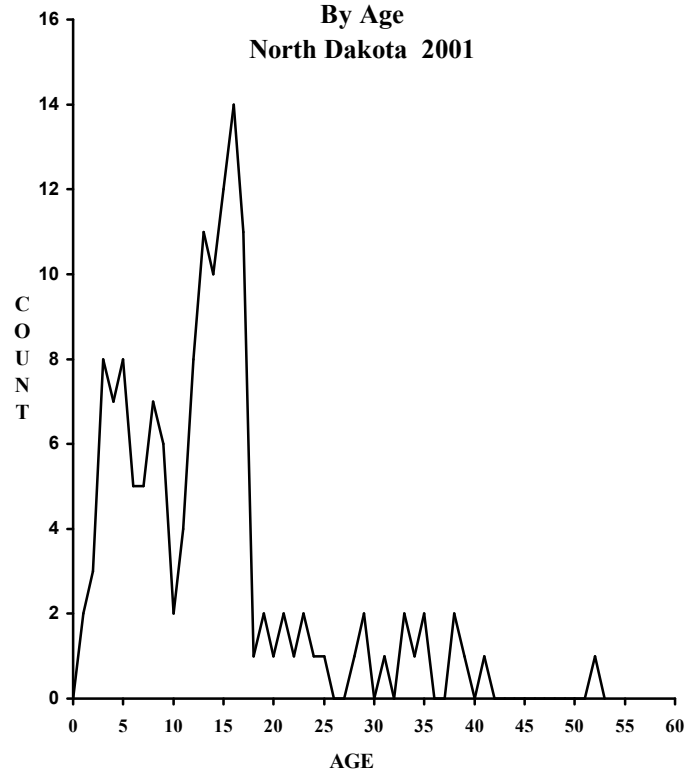
Another study found that the closer the victim was to her assailant, the more likely she was to blame herself, and the less likely she might be to report the incident as rape. Additional information suggests that weapon use, injury, and the need for medical treatment were indicators of whether a rape was reported.⁴⁷

Adult women are not the only victims of sexual assault. According to data collected by the UCR program, 31 percent of the domestic violence victims under the age of

18 had a sex offense committed against them by a family or household member.

In 2001, juveniles accounted for seventy-nine percent of all victims of sexual assault by a family or household member. Adults represented 16 percent of the victims and five percent of the victims' ages were unknown. Children age 10 and under represented 34 percent of all victims of domestic violence sexual assault.

FIGURE 11
Domestic Violence Victims of Sex Offenses
By Age
North Dakota 2001



Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

TWENTY-THREE PERCENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SEX OFFENDERS WERE THE VICTIMS' NATURAL PARENTS

The relationship reported most often between the victim and offender of domestic sexual assaults was “child of the offender.”

Twenty-three percent of perpetrators in domestic sexual assaults were the natural parents of the victims. Nine percent of sexual offenses in the home are committed by a sibling. Twenty-three percent of those reported as perpetrators of domestic sexual assault were the victims' boyfriends or girlfriends.

TABLE 17
Domestic Violence Victims of Sex Offenses
By Relationship of Victim to Offender
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Relationship of Victim to Offender	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	40	29	32	40
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	11	7	5	9
Child	44	34	32	41
Grandchild	7	10	3	4
Grandparent	1	0	0	0
Homosexual Partner	0	0	2	0
In-Law	2	2	8	3
Other Family Member	21	26	28	19
Parent	0	0	1	1
Sibling	24	16	19	16
Stepchild	14	6	10	13
Spouse	2	5	4	6
Stepparent	3	1	2	3
Stepsibling	4	4	11	7
Ex-Spouse	1	3	2	1
Other Relationships	22	12	25	16
Total	196	155	184	179

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

*Sexual assaults may include more than one perpetrator; therefore, there may be more relationships than incidents.

Sex offenses, for the purpose of this report, include forcible (forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling) and non-forcible (statutory rape and incest) sex offenses.

TABLE 18
Domestic Violence Victims of Sex Offenses
By Gender
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Gender Victim	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Female	151	123	133	130
Male	18	22	24	24
Unknow	0	2	0	1
Total	169	147	157	155

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Eighty-four percent of the victims of domestic sex offenses in 2001 were female.

NINETY PERCENT OF WOMEN IN THE U.S. KILLED BY A PARTNER WERE STALKED PRIOR TO THEIR DEATH

Stalk means to engage in an intentional course of conduct directed at a specific person which frightens, intimidates, or harasses that person, and that serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct may be directed toward that person or a member of that person's immediate family, and must cause a reasonable person to experience fear, intimidation, or harassment.⁴⁸

The following may constitute stalking behavior: threatening or harassing phone calls, trespassing or threat to trespass, vandalism, violating a restraining order, terroristic threats, violence offenses, threatening a witness, theft offenses, peeping, cruelty to animals, or arson.⁴⁹

Anti-stalking laws in North Dakota provide that no person may intentionally stalk another person. "Course of conduct" is defined as a pattern of conduct consisting of two or more acts evidencing a continuity of purpose. The term does not include constitutionally protected activity. Evidence of "intent" is a key factor of stalking.

A person in violation of anti-stalking laws is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. However, a person who violates the anti-stalking law, NDCC 12.1-17-07.1, is guilty of a class C felony if the conditions below are met:

1. The person previously has been convicted of violating section 12.1-17-01 . . . or similar offenses in another state, involving the victim of the stalking;

2. The stalking violates a court order issued under chapter 14-07.1 protecting the victim of the stalking, if the person had notice of the court order; or
3. The person previously has been convicted of violating section 12.1-17-07.1.⁵⁰

Stalking behavior may increase in frequency or severity, progressing from impersonal to intimate. The Stalking Telecourse Guide of the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and North Dakota Law Enforcement Training Academy material stress the importance of victims and law enforcement taking each sign seriously. It is important to document stalking behaviors, collect evidence of stalking, and note high risk factors such as threats to kill victim or others, possession and use of weapons, the degree of obsession, possessiveness, and/or jealousy, past incidence of violence, disregard for consequences/violations of orders, access to victim/victim's family, depression or threats of suicide, hostage-taking, other mental illness of stalker, drug use, or history of prior stalking victims.⁵¹

The Interstate Stalking Punishment and Prevention Act of 1996 prohibits individuals from traveling across a state line or territorial jurisdiction line with the intent to injure or harass another person or place such person in reasonable fear of death or bodily injury as a result of, or in the course of, such travel.⁵²

THERE ARE FOUR RECOGNIZED TYPES OF STALKERS . . . THE MOST COMMON BEING A FORMER INTIMATE

Anyone, at any age, can be a victim of stalking, even by a family or household member.

The Stalking Telecourse Reference Guide indicates that there is no one profile of stalkers. They may or may not have diagnosable mental illnesses. Domestic violence “stalkers” often are not mentally ill, but have very dependent or controlling personalities, commonly diagnosed with Narcissistic Personality Disorder or Borderline Personality Disorder. Stalkers may be motivated by anger, revenge, jealousy, or absolute fantasy or delusion. Any time the suspect engages in “more than one” incident, the case should be evaluated as a potential “stalking” case. A stalking case requires proof of the victim’s state of mind, as the crime of stalking requires that the victim actually suffer “substantial emotional distress” because of the stalker’s conduct. It is critical to identify the type of stalking case that is involved.⁵³ There are four types of stalkers recognized by forensic psychologists who have studied stalkers:

Simple Obsessional is most common, most volatile, and has the shortest duration. The stalker, usually male, is known to the victim as in a former relationship. Substance abuse is common.

Love Obsessional involves a stranger, generally male, who is obsessed with the victim, creating an awareness of his presence. This stalking, commonly exhibiting a delusional disorder, lasts the longest.

Erotomania tends to be a female, possibly exhibiting a delusional disorder, falsely perceiving the victim as in love with her and that an external force is keeping them apart.

False Victimization Syndrome is rare, and involves an individual’s desire to perform the role of “victim,” thereby making false accusations of stalking.⁵⁴

The California Commission on Peace Officers' Standards and Training provides the following statistics:

- ❑ An estimated 5 percent of all women in the United States will be victims of stalking during their lifetime.
- ❑ At any one time an estimated 200,000 women are victims of stalking in the United States.
- ❑ Ninety percent of women killed by a partner were stalked prior to death.⁵⁵

Those who stalked family or household members in North Dakota in 2001 were generally white males. Thirty of the 31 perpetrators of domestic stalking incidents were male. Twenty-five of the reported domestic violence stalking offenders were white, 3 were American Indian, 1 was black, and the race of 2 of the perpetrators was unknown. Perpetrators’ ages ranged from 19 to 69, with 58 percent aged 25 to 45. The reported perpetrator in domestic violence stalking incidents was generally reported as boyfriend, husband, or ex-husband of the victim.

AMERICAN INDIAN FEMALES ARE OVER TWICE AS LIKELY TO BE STALKED IN THEIR LIFETIME AS WHITE FEMALES

Nationally, American Indian females were over twice as likely to be stalked during their lifetime (17 percent) as white females (8.2 percent); and females were more likely to be stalked than American Indian (4.8 percent) or white males (2.1 percent).⁵⁶

There were 67 stalking incidents reported to the UCR program in 2001, of which 31 were domestic-related stalking incidents, involving 32 victims. Thirty of the 32 victims were female. Stalking victims were overwhelmingly white, there being 29 white, one American Indian, one black, and one victim for whom the race was reported as unknown. Victims of stalking by a family or household member were between the ages of 2 and 55, similar to 2000; however, most victims were between the ages of 20 and 43.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, women separated from their spouses were one-and-a-half times more likely to be victimized by their partner than men were, or than either gender when the couple was divorced rather than separated.⁵⁷

Females stalked by an intimate were also likely to be physically assaulted by their stalker. Eighty-one percent of women stalked by an intimate were physically assaulted by that person, and 31 percent were sexually assaulted by the person. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, husbands or cohabiting partners who stalked intimates were 4 times more likely than the general population to assault their partners and 6 times more likely to sexually assault their partners.⁵⁸

Information from the National Violence Against Women Survey indicates that 38 percent of female victims surveyed were stalked by current or former husbands; 10 percent were stalked by current or former cohabiting partners; and 14 percent were stalked by current or former dates or boyfriends.⁵⁹

Of North Dakota victims stalked by a family or household member, 56 percent reported that their relationship with the perpetrator was that of boyfriend/girlfriend.

TABLE 19
Victims of Domestic Violence Stalking
By Relationship of Victim to Offender
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Relationship of Victim To Offender	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	17	20	23	18
Child	0	1	2	1
Spouse	4	10	6	4
Stepparent	0	1	0	0
Ex-spouse	3	4	10	9
In-Law	2	0	0	0
Otherwise Known	0	5	2	0
Acquaintance	0	0	4	0
Stranger	0	0	2	0
Total	26	41	49	32

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Note: Table 19 indicates the number of relationships of victim to offender. An incident may involve more than one victim or offender.

Note: Relationship codes determine whether an incident is counted as domestic or non-domestic.

DATA COLLECTED BY CAWS IN 2001 INDICATES THAT FOR EVERY SIX PROTECTION ORDERS GRANTED, AT LEAST ONE IS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN VIOLATED

Protection orders are the most common form of legal intervention in stalking cases, especially domestic-related cases. Enforcement of protection orders is achieved through court proceedings. Violations constitute criminal offenses punishable by fines and sentencing.⁶⁰

Prior to the late 1970s, a woman could not obtain a protection order without filing for divorce at the same time. Early protection orders, when available, were weak, could not be obtained in emergency situations, and applied only to married women. In addition, penalties for violation were minor. Reform expanded availability to unmarried couples and those who are separated or divorced.⁶¹

In 1979, the state of North Dakota passed its first domestic violence statute, which created the protection order process that allowed courts to intervene in marriages. It provided safety to household members by removing the perpetrator from the home. The state's first anti-stalking law was enacted in 1993, and a "disorderly conduct restraining order" was created to accompany it. Two years later the stalking law was broadened to include family members.⁶²

CAWS collects data on the number of victims seeking protection orders and the number of violations of protection orders.⁶³ Data collected by CAWS agencies indicates a decrease in the number of protection orders sought in 2001, however, there was an increase in the number of alleged violations, and arrests and prosecutions for alleged violations. Alleged violations in protection orders increased by 21 percent from 2000,

while those arrested for alleged violations of protection orders increased by 49 percent. However, arrests for subsequent violations in protection orders decreased by 17 percent over the previous year.

TABLE 20
Protection Orders By Type of Status
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Status of Protection Orders	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Granted Exparte Order	950	885	964	944
Exparte Order Denied	31	44	42	40
Exparte Order Denied - Full Hearing	30	43	38	35
Alleged Violation of Order	242	131	132	160
Arrest for Initial Violation	71	52	60	89
Prosecution for Initial Violation	50	33	34	28
Arrest for Subsequent Violation	32	19	43	68
Prosecution for Subsequent Violation	23	8	26	37

Source: ND CAWS

In addition to state laws governing domestic violence, stalking, and protection orders, there are federal statutes in place to protect individuals against interstate travel to commit acts of domestic violence, stalking, or to violate a protection order. Persons who travel across a state line or enter or leave Indian country with the intent to engage in conduct that violates the portion of a protection order relating to threats of violence, repeated harassment, or bodily injury are subject to punishment under federal guidelines.⁶⁴

CWIS MAINTAINS A DATABASE OF MISDEMEANOR ARREST WARRANTS

The North Dakota Central Warrant Information System (CWIS) maintains a database of misdemeanor arrest warrants, protection orders, disorderly conduct restraining orders, and domestic violence related criminal no-contact orders.

Protection orders are the most common form of legal intervention in stalking cases. While intended to provide protection for victims of domestic violence, this is not always the case. According to research sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, protection orders were effective in most cases, but protection orders alone were not an effective deterrent against offenders with a history of violent offenses.⁶⁵

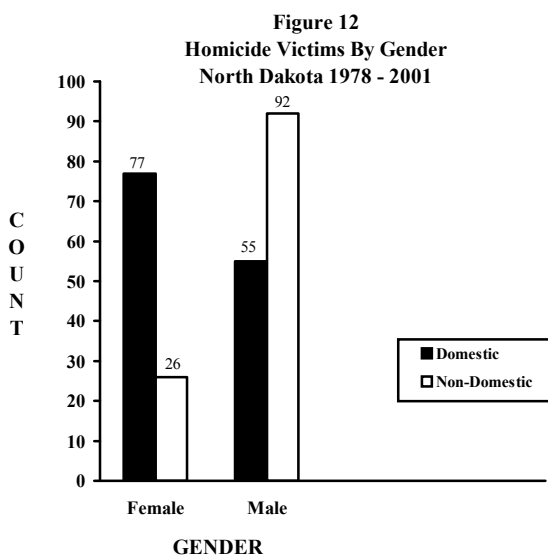
The National Institute of Justice documented two studies that researched the effectiveness of protection orders in stopping domestic violence. These studies, one in 1984 and the other in 1993, found that 50 to 60 percent of the 944 women in the studies who received protection orders were victims of domestic violence during the 2-year period following receiving the protection orders.⁶⁶ The U.S. Department of Justice has concluded that approximately 4 out of 10 domestic violence offenders incarcerated in local jails were on probation or under a restraining order at the time the offense was committed.⁶⁷

IN NORTH DAKOTA, FROM 1978 TO 2001, 49 PERCENT OF REPORTED DEATHS DUE TO HOMICIDE WERE DOMESTIC

TABLE 21
Homicides By Type of Violence
North Dakota 1978 - 2001

Year	Domestic	Non-Domestic	No Assailant Identified	Total
1978	5	4	1	10
1979	4	9		13
1980	7	6		13
1981	8	7	2	17
1982	4	1	1	6
1983	7	10	1	18
1984	10	2		12
1985	2	7		9
1986	5	4	1	10
1987	3	7	1	11
1988	6	5	1	12
1989	5	3	1	9
1990	5	2	1	8
1991	5	4	2	11
1992	11	4		15
1993	11	11		22
1994	4	1		5
1995	3	6		9
1996	7	5		12
1997	2	8		10
1998	5	2		7
1999	6	5		11
2000	6	1	1	8
2001	1	4	4	9
Total	132	118	17	267

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program



Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

In North Dakota, from 1978 to 2001, 49 percent of the reported deaths due to homicide (132 of 267 victims) were domestic.

Females were more likely to be killed by family or household members, while males were more likely to be victims of non-domestic homicide. Seventy-seven females and 55 males were killed by a family or household member. Forty-two percent of domestic-related homicides involved male victims and 58 percent involved female victims.

TABLE 22
Domestic Violence Homicide Victims
By Year and Gender
North Dakota 1978 - 2001

Year	Victim Gender		
	Male	Female	Total
1978	2	3	5
1979	3	1	4
1980	4	3	7
1981	4	4	8
1982	1	3	4
1983	1	6	7
1984	4	6	10
1985	1	1	2
1986	3	2	5
1987	1	2	3
1988	2	4	6
1989	2	3	5
1990	2	3	5
1991	1	4	5
1992	6	5	11
1993	7	4	11
1994	0	4	4
1995	1	2	3
1996	2	5	7
1997	0	2	2
1998	3	2	5
1999	2	4	6
2000	3	3	6
2001	0	1	1
Total	55	77	132

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN HAS A DIRECT IMPACT ON CHILDREN

Domestic violence affects not only those directly involved, but other family members as well.

The North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (CAWS) reported that 4,787 children were impacted by domestic violence in 2001. The U.S. Department of Justice reports that in 50 percent of the households with female victims of violence, the residence was shared with children under the age of 12.⁶⁸ National estimates of children who witness domestic violence are as high as 3 million per year.⁶⁹

Additionally, up to 17 percent of adult pregnant women and up to 21 percent of pregnant teenagers are battered.⁷⁰ The North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services reported that at least 3 percent of new victims seen in 2001 were pregnant at the time of the incident.⁷¹

Domestic violence against women creates substantial negative effects on children in the home. For instance, children in a household with a female victim of domestic violence are three times more likely to experience abuse by the male perpetrator and are at a higher risk of being abused by the female caretaker as well.⁷² Female victims of domestic violence abuse and neglect their children at a substantially higher rate than non-victims because of their own health, lack of resources, or chemical use.⁷³

The manner in which the child adapts to domestic violence may also contribute to victimization or perpetration of abuse in their adult relationships. Whether the child instigates or tolerates abuse can affect the

child's physical health, as well as emotional and developmental growth.

Since the early 1980s there have been at least 23 studies that investigated the impact on children who witness domestic violence. Research indicates that children's behavioral and emotional difficulties vary by age and gender. Infants may be slow to gain weight, have eating or sleeping difficulties, and may not bond well with adults. Children from 18 months to 6 years of age may exhibit poor eating or sleeping habits, delayed language or social skills, or mood disorders. Youths ages 6 to 12 generally show more pronounced effects, such as depression, social isolation, anxiety, aggression, or a short attention span. These factors may account for a child's poor school performance, low self-esteem, and poor social interaction.⁷⁴

Children over the age of 12 vary significantly by gender in their response to abuse. While boys are likelier to act out aggressively, girls may be depressed, withdrawn, or suicidal. Additionally, they are at a higher risk of becoming pregnant. Domestic violence is also associated with delinquency, substance use, academic failure, and drop-out rates.⁷⁵

According to a teen violence intervention and prevention project, nearly one in three high school students is, or has been, in an abusive dating relationship. Among these relationships, only four out of ten end at the onset of violence.⁷⁶ In North Dakota, the juvenile victim's partner was the offender in 16 percent (63) of juvenile domestic violence situations in 2001.

FAMILY VIOLENCE INCREASES THE RISK OF YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, one study indicated that youth participation in violence increased when reared in homes where there was abuse and neglect.⁷⁷

The North Dakota Department of Human Services' Children and Family Services indicates the stress factors reported most often in cases in which services were required for reports of child abuse and neglect were alcohol/drug misuse, mental health issues of child or caregiver, inability to cope with parenting, marital difficulties, family interaction problems, and single parenting.⁷⁸

The Rochester Youth Development Study interviewed youths every 6 months, from grades 7 and 8 through grades 11 and 12, about their involvement in simple assault, aggravated assault, armed robbery, and other violent behavior. Additionally, information was collected from the Department of Social Services' Child Protective Service for all substantiated cases of physical abuse, sexual abuse, or neglect.⁷⁹

According to the study, 69 percent of youths who had been abused or neglected before age 12 reported involvement in violence, while 56 percent of those who had not been maltreated engaged in violent behavior. Also, 70 percent of youths witnessing parents fighting reported violent behavior, compared to 49 percent without conflict.⁸⁰

The study also indicates that multiple forms of familial abuse, such as parents involved in partner violence, a hostile family climate, or maltreatment of the child, increased the risk of youth engaging in violent behavior as much as twice the rate of those from nonviolent families. While nearly 39 percent of youths who did not experience any form of family violence engaged in violence, 60 to 78 percent of those who experienced one or more forms of family violence reported violent behavior.⁸¹

A similar study of students in grades 4 through 12 indicated that victims of abuse are twice as likely to engage in violence later on as those who are not abused. Additionally, because children who are abused are more likely to bond with peers than family members, the neighborhood in which the child is reared may have a significant impact on the child's level of violent or delinquent behavior.⁸² One study suggests that those who have not committed acts of physical violence by age 21 probably will not exhibit that behavior after that age.⁸³

Recent studies by the U.S. Department of Justice found the prevalence of abuse as a child was higher for women in correctional facilities than in the general population and that State prisoners who had been abused as children were more likely than those who had not been abused to be serving sentences for violent offenses. In addition, alcohol and drug use were higher among this population.⁸⁴

SHAKEN BABY SYNDROME RESULTS FROM THE INTENTIONAL APPLICATION OF FORCE TO A CHILD

The term "shaken baby syndrome" (SBS) was developed to explain cases of severe intracranial trauma in which there are no signs of external head trauma. This is the result of the intentional application of violent force in one or more episodes. The "shaking" of a child is generally not an isolated incident, but one that has been preceded by other types of abuse.⁸⁵

The infant's crying may trigger the abuse, in many cases. A common scenario is that the offender holds the infant by the chest, facing him or her, and shakes the infant back and forth, which causes the infant's head, as well as its arms and legs, to whip back and forth. The infant's chest is also compressed. When the shaking stops, the infant may be limp and not breathing or breathing shallowly. The infant's head may also strike a solid object, or the infant may be dropped, thrown, or slammed onto a solid surface after the shaking. Although this last action may cause blunt injury, shaking alone is often enough to cause serious intracranial injury or death, and the infant usually shows symptoms within minutes after the abuse.⁸⁶

Medical symptoms associated with shaken baby syndrome are retinal hemorrhage, often in both eyes; intercranial bleeding, most often in the upper hemisphere of the brain; and an absence of other external signs of abuse. Other common symptoms of SBS include: dilated pupils, difficulty breathing, changes in consciousness, choking, vomiting, or poor feeding, lethargy, seizures, coma, or death.⁸⁷

Signs of shaken baby syndrome (SBS) are rare in children over one year. This is due, in part, to the proportionately large cranial size of infants, the laxity of their neck muscles, and the vulnerability of their intracranial bridging veins, which is due to the fact that the subarachnoid space is somewhat larger in infants. The size difference between the adult and the infant is the primary factor, however.⁸⁸

Research suggests that retinal hemorrhage in infants is conclusive evidence of SBS in the absence of an adequate explanation such as a severe automobile accident (in which the infant's head hits an object or the child was not restrained) or a fall from several stories onto a hard surface, in which case there are general signs of trauma.⁸⁹

Certain factors place a child at risk for abuse, such as premature birth or low birth weight, the parent's perception of the child as "unusual" or "different" in terms of appearance or temperament; diseases or congenital abnormalities; physically, emotionally, or developmentally disabled; high level of motor activity; fussy or irritable; or exhibiting behavior inconsistent with the parent's expectations. Factors such as living in poverty or within an unemployed family, substance abuse, high crime, familial or community violence also place the child at risk.⁹⁰ The National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect indicates that the link between substance abuse and child abuse has strengthened, impacting nearly 10 million children either mentally, physically, socially, or a combination of these.⁹¹

SERVICES WERE REQUIRED FOR 1,359 CHILD VICTIMS OF MALTREATMENT IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 2001

The North Dakota Department of Human Services reports that, in 2001, services were required for 1,359 victims of maltreatment, and services were recommended for 3,296 others.⁹²

In 2001, thirty-six children were the alleged victims of twisting/shaking. Another 12 children were the alleged victims of other major physical injuries.

TABLE 23
ND Department of Human Services
Victims By Type of Physical Injury - Juvenile
North Dakota 2001

Type of Physical Injury	Suspected Victims
Brain Damage/Skull Fracture	0
Subdural Hemorrhage	0
Bone Fracture	0
Dislocation/Sprain	0
Internal Injuries	0
Intentional Poisoning	0
Burns/Scalds	0
Severe Cuts/Lacerations/Bruises	0
Intercourse	35
Sexual Fondling	270
Fatal	0
Gunshot Wound	3
Other Major Physical Injuries	12
Minor Fracture/Sprains	5
Minor Cuts/Bruises/Welts	477
Twisting/Shaking	36
Other Minor Injury	321
Total	1,159

Source: ND Department of Human Services

Data collected through the UCR program in 2001 indicates that 67 percent of juvenile domestic violence victims were victims of simple assault, while 31 percent had a sex

offense committed against them by a family or household member. Victim injury may vary from minor, to injury resulting in death. According to homicide reports from 1978 to 2001, juveniles were slain by a family or household member in 23 of the 37 juvenile homicide incidents. In 30 percent of juvenile deaths due to homicide, the victim was an infant.⁹³ According to the U.S. Department of Justice, the number of infanticides (homicide victim under age 5) follows the growth in population – the primary perpetrator being the parent.⁹⁴

TABLE 24
Homicides - Juvenile
By Type of Violence and Age
North Dakota 1978 - 2001

Age	Domestic	Non-Domestic	No Assailant	Total
Infant	8	2	1	11
1	1	0		1
2	3	0		3
3	0	1		1
4	1	0		1
5	2	0		2
6	0	3		3
7	0	1		1
8	2	1		3
9	0	0		0
10	0	0		0
11	1	1		2
12	1	0		1
13	1	0		1
14	1	0		1
15	0	0		0
16	2	0		2
17	0	4		4
Total	23	13	1	37

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program

THERE WERE 396 JUVENILE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 2001 REPORTED TO UCR

TABLE 25
Domestic Violence Victims - Juvenile
By Type of Offense
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Type of Offense	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Homicide	1	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	6	6	4	11
Simple Assault	165	206	214	266
Forcible Rape	36	31	42	33
Forcible Sodomy	7	15	14	4
Sexual Assault w/Object	5	1	2	0
Forcible Fondling	52	45	49	53
Incest	21	10	2	6
Statutory Rape	25	21	30	30
Total	318	335	357	403

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

*Tables indicate number of victims per incident.
More than one offense may have been committed against the victim.

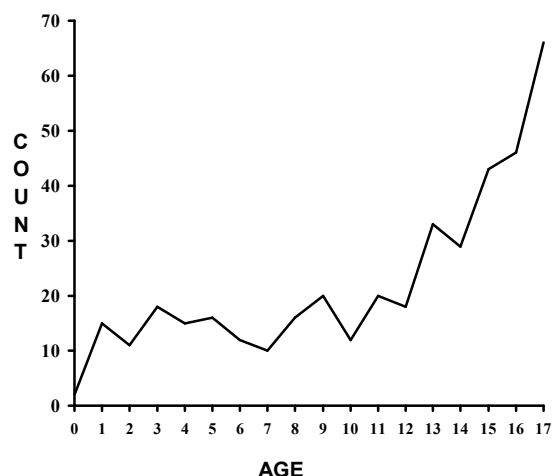
Data collected through the UCR program in 2001 indicates that 81 percent of juvenile victims of domestic violence were white.

TABLE 26
Domestic Violence Victims - Juvenile
By Race
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Race of Victim	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Asian	3	0	0	3
Black	4	4	5	11
American Indian	38	49	39	40
White	237	265	281	320
Unknown	27	17	15	22
Total	308	335	340	396

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

FIGURE 13
Domestic Violence Victims - Juvenile
By Age
North Dakota 2001



Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

According to data collected through the UCR program in 2001, 19 percent of juvenile victims of domestic violence were under the age of six. Children ages 6 to 11 accounted for 22 percent, and those 12 and older represented 59 percent of all juvenile victims of domestic violence.

TABLE 27
Domestic Violence Victims - Juvenile
By Age Group
North Dakota 2001

Age Group of Victim	Number	Percent
Under 6	75	19%
6 to 11	88	22%
12 to 17	233	59%
Total	396	100%

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

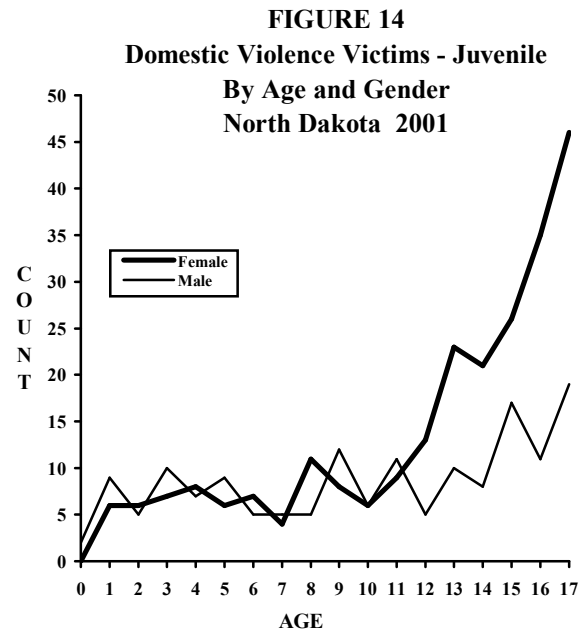
REPORTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER FOR FEMALES AGES 13 TO 17 THAN FOR THOSE 12 AND UNDER

Females represented 61 percent of juvenile domestic violence victims. Figure 15 shows that reports of domestic violence were highest for female victims, especially those aged 13 to 17.

TABLE 28
Domestic Violence Victims - Juvenile
By Gender
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Gender of Victim	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Female	209	221	227	241
Male	98	112	113	151
Unknown	1	2	0	4
Total	308	335	340	396

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program



Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

In 2001, THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS OF ELDER ABUSE DECREASED

According to the Administration on Aging, those 65 or older represented 35 million in 2000.

It is predicted that by the year 2030 those 65 or over will account for 20 percent of the nation's population. By the year 2040, one in 4 Americans will reach age 65 or older.⁹⁵ Currently, North Dakotans age 65 or older account for 14.7 percent of the statewide population.

It is estimated that approximately one in 20 older Americans may be the victim of abuse each year. In 1996, it was estimated that there were between 820,000 and 1,860,000 abused elders in the U.S.⁹⁶ Nationally, nearly 70 percent of Adult Protective Service agencies' cases involve elder abuse.⁹⁷ Due to the aging curve, the elder abuse problem is expected to increase. For older Americans, as age increases, the risk of abuse may also increase; those who rely on others for their care are more vulnerable to abuse.

"Elder abuse" is a relatively new phenomenon which did not gain public awareness until 1979 when researchers did a major study and declared it a problem. In the late 1980s, 43 states passed elder abuse laws requiring the same kind of reporting system that is used in child abuse cases. There are, however, concerns that the method of reporting abuse strips older Americans of their dignity.⁹⁸

Some definitions divide elder abuse into three main areas: psychological abuse, physical abuse/control, and neglect, while

others are more specific and include neglect, physical, emotional/psychological, exploitation and financial exploitation, and sexual abuse. For the purpose of this report, however, elder abuse will include reports of physical abuse of persons age 60 or over.

It is estimated that one in six cases of elder abuse is reported. Elderly persons may not report because of physical or mental inability, public perceptions, or fear that the caretaker will be removed and that the victim will be placed in another setting.⁹⁹ Nationally, in 1994, 21.6 percent of all domestic elder abuse reports came from physicians and other health care professionals, while 9.4 percent came from service providers, and 14.9 percent were reported by family members or relatives of the victim.¹⁰⁰

The Administration on Aging indicates that approximately 68 percent of non-institutionalized older persons live in a family setting.¹⁰¹ It is estimated, further, that more than two-thirds of elder abuse perpetrators are family members.¹⁰²

The most common abuser is often an adult child of the victim. Factors that increase the risk of abuse by a family member are the family member's alcohol or drug abuse, mental illness, history of child or spousal abuse, stress, inexperience as a caregiver, or economic dependence on the older person.¹⁰³ Caregivers may be forced into their role, have a past history of family violence, or lack back-up support.

THIRTY-FIVE PERCENT OF REPORTED PERPETRATORS OF ELDER ABUSE WERE FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

According to the UCR program, in 2001 there were 17 North Dakotans age 60 or older who were reported as victims of physical abuse by a family or household member.

North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting data indicates that victims of domestic elder abuse are predominantly whites aged 60 to 64. In 2001, 11 of the 17 victims of domestic elder abuse were male, and all victims but one were white.

Thirty-five percent of domestic elder abuse victims reported in 2001 were age 60 to 64.

TABLE 29
Domestic Violence Victims of Elder Abuse
By Age
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Age of Victim	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
60-64	8	8	8	6
65-69	3	3	5	4
70-74	2	3	3	4
75-79	2	2	2	3
80-84	1	3	4	
85-89			1	
90-94				
95-99				
Total	16	19	23	17

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

North Dakota UCR data for 2001 indicates that in 31 percent of the reported relationships of victims of abuse age 60 and over, the perpetrator was a family member.

Table 30 indicates the relationship of victim to offender in incidents of domestic elder abuse in North Dakota.

TABLE 30
Domestic Violence Victims of Elder Abuse
By Relationship of Victim to Offender
North Dakota 1998 - 2001

Relationship of Victim to Offender	Incident Year			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Acquaintance	0	0	0	2
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	1	1	3	0
Grandparent	1	1	0	2
In-Law	0	1	0	0
Other Family Member	2	1	2	1
Otherwise Known	0	0	3	0
Parent	9	9	10	11
Spouse	3	5	8	3
Step-parent	1	1	0	0
Victim was Offender	2	1	0	2
Ex-spouse	0	1	0	0
Total	19	21	26	21

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

*There may be more than one relationship per incident depending on the number of offenders.

According to a report by the U.S. Department of Justice, among murders of victims over age 60, their offspring were the assailants in 42 percent of the cases. Spouses were the perpetrators in 24 percent of family murders of persons over age 60.¹⁰⁴ North Dakota UCR data for 1995 and 1996 indicates that 2 domestic-related murder-suicides occurred among older persons. In both cases, a male perpetrator took his spouse's life and then his own with a firearm.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON FEDERAL INDIAN RESERVATIONS WITHIN THE STATE

This report contains data from four federal Indian reservations within North Dakota

While there are no specific laws on domestic violence in the state, there are tribal codes and definitions that govern domestic violence on Indian reservations. However, there are differences between tribal codes.

Another difference between offenses committed on federal Indian reservations and those committed outside the reservation is that certain offenses committed on Indian reservations, such as aggravated assault and homicide, are considered federal offenses and information regarding these offenses is submitted to federal officials. Therefore, reports may not be available through tribal law enforcement agencies. In addition, records pertaining to offenses against children are often submitted to agencies that handle child welfare issues, rather than being retained by tribal law enforcement agencies.

For the purpose of this report in comparing and contrasting similarities and differences between domestic violence data as reported by tribal law enforcement, and domestic violence data as reported by other law enforcement agencies throughout the state, certain measures were taken to establish uniformity, while respecting differences. For example, because the definition of "household and family" member varies, the broadest definition was used to provide a more uniform basis for comparison.

Because of the differences in defining, reporting, and collecting domestic violence data on and off Indian reservations, the information in this report may not be a complete account of domestic violence on federal Indian reservations, but rather a limited view of the problem, and statistical information presented in this report should be interpreted with caution.

This section includes background information on all four federal Indian reservations located in North Dakota, such as the location of each reservation, the specific tribes that reside on each reservation, the respective populations, and specific tribal codes on domestic violence. It also provides data available on domestic violence incidents that occurred on the four Indian reservations.

SIXTY PERCENT OF THE 31,329 AMERICAN INDIAN PEOPLE WITHIN THE STATE LIVE ON RESERVATIONS

There are nearly 4.1 million American Indian/Alaskan Natives, more than 550 Tribes, and 275 federally-recognized Indian reservations in the United States.¹⁰⁵

American Indians make up 5 percent of the population in North Dakota. Sixty percent of the 31,329 American Indian people within the state live on reservations, lands reserved by the Tribe(s) when other land was relinquished to the U.S. through treaties, executive orders, or administrative acts.¹⁰⁶

The Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, established by the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851, is home to 3,986 Indian people and 1,635 people of other races, primarily white. Members of the Arikara, Mandan, and Hidatsa tribes reside within the boundaries of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, located within Dunn, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Mountrail, and Ward counties.¹⁰⁷

The Fort Totten Indian Reservation, established by an 1867 treaty with the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe and located in Benson County, is home to 3,317 Indian people and 1,064 people of other races, primarily white. In 1996, members voted to change the name from Devils Lake Sioux Tribe to Spirit Lake Tribe.¹⁰⁸

The Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, home of 3,421 Indian people and 587 people of other races, primarily white (North Dakota side of the reservation), covered an area from the James River in North and South Dakota to the Big Horn Mountains in Wyoming until 1868, when the Great Sioux Reservation was reduced to all of South Dakota west of the Missouri River, and split into six smaller reservations in 1889.¹⁰⁹

Members of the Yanktonis and Teton Sioux Nations reside on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, located in Sioux (ND) and Corson (SD) counties.¹¹⁰

The Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, established by an Executive Order in 1882, is home to 8,009 Indian people and 257 people of other races, primarily white. Members of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa reside within the boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation located in Rolette County.¹¹¹

Tribal law enforcement reports indicate that the rate per capita for domestic violence on Indian reservations within the state is much higher than the rate per capita for domestic violence elsewhere in North Dakota.

TABLE 31
Domestic Violence Incidents
By Tribal Law Enforcement Agency
North Dakota 2001

Reporting Reservation	Population	Number of Incidents	Rate*
Fort Berthold	5,621	76	1,352.07
Fort Totten	4,381	69	1,574.98
Standing Rock	4,008	46	1,147.70
Turtle Mountain	8,266	160	1,935.64
Total	22,276	351	1,575.69

Source: ND Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies

*Rate per 100,000 population. To convert the figures in Table 31 to rate per 1,000, move the decimal place 2 spaces to the left (i.e., Fort Totten: 15.75 per 1,000).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS THE SAME FOR ALL PEOPLE – IT IS THE MANNER IN WHICH IT IS DEFINED THAT DIFFERS

Most states have limited governing power over reservations. The tribal council is the primary governing authority for matters such as establishing tribal ordinances and administering justice. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and tribal court system are responsible for addressing non-federal criminal complaints. The Assimilative Crimes Act specifies that any violation of state criminal law, with regard to reservations, is a federal offense; and only federal and tribal laws apply to reservations, unless otherwise specified by Congress.¹¹²

With the exception of Fort Berthold, the reservations have similarly worded codes that recognize "domestic abuse" as a crime whereby "a person commits the crime of domestic abuse if he or she: purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to a family member or household member; or purposely or knowingly causes apprehension of bodily injury to a family member or household member."¹¹³

The definition of "family and household member," used by Fort Yates and Turtle Mountain, closely resembles the definition listed in the North Dakota Century Code. However, Subsection 1 of §3-7-161 of the Fort Totten tribal code defines "family or household member" as a relative, spouse, former spouse, adult or elderly person related by marriage, or an adult or elderly person who resides or formerly resided in the residence. Language such as, "persons in a dating relationship" or in terms of a protection order against the abusing person are not included in the definition.¹¹⁴

Fort Berthold's codes include "adult abuse" which includes physical harm to, bodily

injury to, or assault on the complaining adult, or the imminent threat thereof.¹¹⁵

The offender was the victim's partner in 49 percent of relationships involving domestic violence offenses.

TABLE 32
Domestic Violence
By Relationship of Victim to Offender
Reservations Only
North Dakota 2001

Relationship of Victim to Offender	Number of Relationships	Number Per Category
Partner		245
Spouse	59	
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	179	
Homosexual Partner	1	
Ex-Spouse	6	
Relative		217
Child	47	
Child of B/G	4	
Stepchild	8	
Sibling	49	
Stepsibling	8	
Parent	7	
Stepparent	2	
Grandchild	5	
Grandparent	2	
In-Law	6	
Other Family	38	
Victim was Offender	41	
Other Relationships		43
Acquaintance	3	
Friend	2	
Otherwise Known	1	
Peace Officer	8	
Relationship Unknown	29	
Total Relationships		505

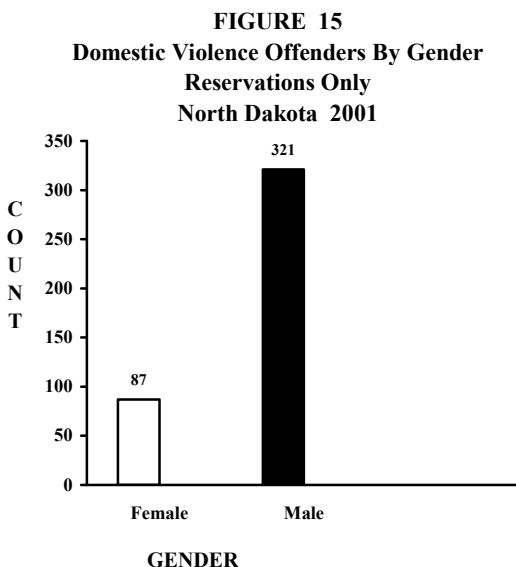
Source: ND Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies

*There may be more than one relationship per incident.

SEVENTY-NINE PERCENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PERPETRATORS REPORTED BY TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WERE MALE

Seventy-nine percent of the 408 domestic violence offenders reported by tribal law enforcement agencies were male.

The percent of male domestic violence offenders reported by tribal law enforcement agencies was higher than that reported by other law enforcement agencies throughout the state.



According to tribal law enforcement data, all but nine of the offenders of domestic violence on Indian reservations were Native American. Three of the offenders were white and the race of six offenders was unknown.

There was not enough data available on the age of offenders on Indian reservations to provide an accurate account or make a comparison with offenders off the reservation.

FIFTY-SIX PERCENT OF AMERICAN INDIAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENDERS WERE USING ALCOHOL OR DRUGS AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT

Substance use is not only a genetic risk factor, it is a factor in many domestic violence incidents involving American Indians throughout the state.

Congressional findings suggest that substance abuse and alcoholism are currently the most pervasive issue facing American Indians on and off the reservation. There are physical, mental, social and economic implications. For example, substance use is the leading genetic risk factor among American Indians – with 4 times the rate of deaths due to alcoholism compared with the general population.¹¹⁶

Substance use is also a factor in domestic violence incidents involving American Indians on and off the reservation. Data collected from tribal law enforcement agencies for 2001 indicates that 56 percent of those committing acts of domestic violence on reservations in North Dakota were under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident. UCR data collected from law enforcement agencies throughout the state indicates similar findings. Fifty-nine percent of American Indians committing acts of domestic violence in other jurisdictions were reported as engaging in substance use at the time of a domestic violence incident.

TABLE 33
Domestic Violence Offenders
By Type of Substance Used
Reservations Only
North Dakota 2001

Type of	Gender of Offender		
	Female	Male	Total
Alcohol	42	181	223
Drugs	3	2	5
Both	0	0	0
None	42	138	180
Total	87	321	408

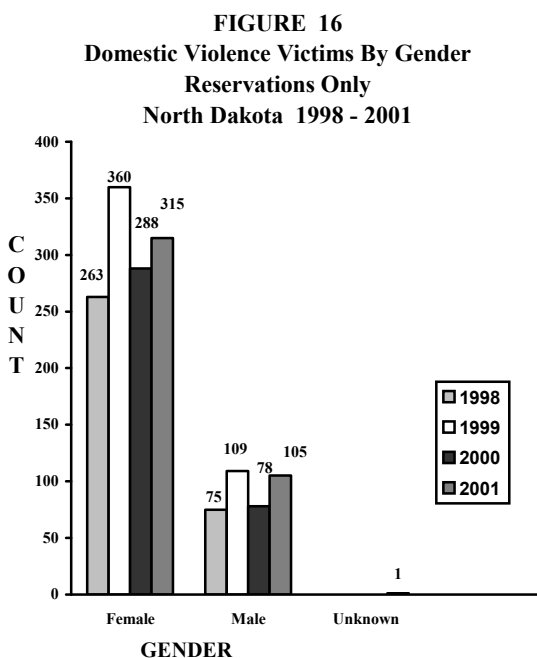
Source: ND Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies

American Indians who were arrested for domestic violence offenses on Indian reservations in North Dakota were more likely to be using alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident than American Indian domestic violence offenders on reservations in general. Tribal law enforcement data indicates that 35 of the 56 females (63%) and 143 of the 214 (67%) males arrested for domestic violence offenses were using alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident.

NINETEEN PERCENT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS WERE REPORTED AS USING ALCOHOL OR DRUGS AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT

According to tribal law enforcement agency data, nearly 75 percent of domestic violence victims on Indian reservations were female.

Females residing on reservations accounted for 75 percent of domestic violence victims reported to tribal law enforcement, while 70 percent of the victims reported to other law enforcement agencies throughout the state were female.



Source: ND Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies

Nineteen percent of victims of domestic violence on Indian reservations were reported as using alcohol or drugs at the time the offense was committed against them, according to tribal law enforcement reports. The percent of victims of domestic

violence on the reservation who were reported as using alcohol or drugs at the time of the incident was 7 percent higher than that of victims elsewhere in the state.

Seventeen percent of female and 22 percent of male victims were reported as under the influence at the time of the incident.

TABLE 34
Domestic Violence Victims
By Type of Substance Used
Reservations Only
North Dakota 2001

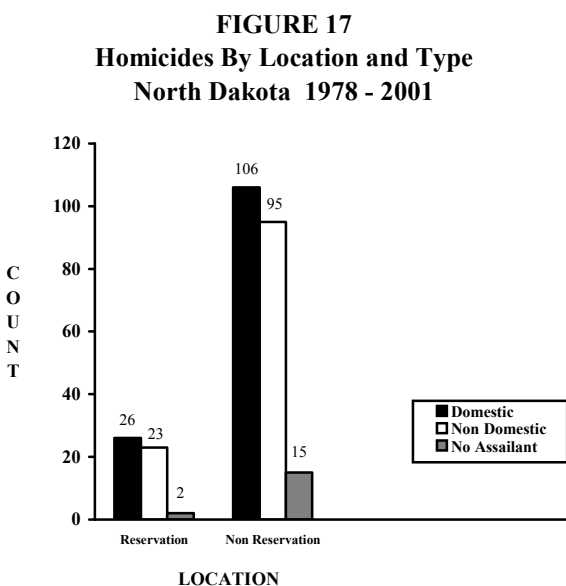
Type of Substance	Gender of Victim			
	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
Alcohol	54	22		76
Drugs	1	1		2
None	253	80	1	334
Unknown	7	2		9
Total	315	105	1	421

Source: ND Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies

THE HOMICIDE RATE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA WAS NEARLY EIGHT TIMES HIGHER THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION

The average rate per capita for homicide in North Dakota between 1978 and 2001 was approximately 1.4 per 100,000; however, the average rate per capita for homicide on reservations located within North Dakota was 10.7 – a rate nearly 8 times higher than reported for the state population as a whole.

Nineteen percent of the 267 North Dakota homicides reported between 1978 and 2001 occurred on Indian reservations. There were 48 homicide incidents involving 51 victims and 60 assailants. Forty-eight percent of the 48 incidents were domestic violence-related, compared to 49 percent being domestic violence-related for all homicides reported in North Dakota between 1978 and 2001. There were two homicides reported on Indian reservations within the state in 2001.



Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

Native American homicide victims on Indian reservations were twice as likely to be killed with a knife (39 percent compared to 19 percent) and less likely to be killed with a firearm (31 percent compared to 51 percent) than North Dakota homicide victims in general.

TABLE 35
Homicides on Federal Indian
Reservations
North Dakota 1978 - 2001

Year	Indian Reservation				Total
	Fort Berth.	Turtle Mount	Stand. Rock	Fort Totten	
1978			1		1
1979	1	1			2
1980	1	3	2		6
1981			2		2
1982		1			1
1983		1	3		4
1984					0
1985	1	1			2
1986	2	1		1	4
1987				1	1
1988					0
1989		1		1	2
1990		1	1	1	3
1991			1		1
1992	2			1	3
1993	1	5		1	7
1994					0
1995				2	2
1996					0
1997	1	2	1		4
1998					0
1999			1		1
2000		2	1		3
2001		1	1		2
Total	9	20	14	8	51

Source: ND Uniform Crime Reporting Program

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

“Domestic violence,” for purposes of this report, is taken directly from North Dakota state statute 14-07.01. “Domestic violence” includes physical harm, bodily injury, sexual activity compelled by physical force, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, sexual activity compelled by physical force, or assault, not committed in self-defense, on the complaining family or household members.

“Family or household member” means a spouse, family member, former spouse, parent, child, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who are in a dating relationship, persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past, persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they are or have been married or have lived together at any time, and, for the purpose of the issuance of a domestic violence protection order, any other person with a sufficient relationship to the abusing person as determined by the court under section 14-07.1-02.

“Stalk” as defined by the North Dakota Century Code § 12.1-17-07.1 means to engage in an intentional course of conduct directed at a specific person which frightens, intimidates, or harasses that person, and that serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct may be directed toward that person or a member of that person’s immediate family and must cause a reasonable person to experience fear, intimidation, or harassment.

“Immediate family” means a spouse, parent, child, or sibling. The term as defined by North Dakota state statute 12.1-17-07.1

also includes any other individual who regularly resides in the household or who within the prior six months regularly resided in the household.

“Course of conduct” as taken from the North Dakota Century Code § 12.1-17-07.1 means a pattern of conduct consisting of two or more acts evidencing a continuity of purpose. The term does not include constitutionally protected activity.

“Victim” means a natural person who has suffered direct or threatened physical, financial, or emotional harm where there is probable cause to believe that the harm has been caused by the commission of a criminal act. The term “victim,” as defined above, is taken directly from the North Dakota state statute 12.1-34-01, and includes the family members of a minor, incompetent, incapacitated, or deceased person.

Other terms used, for the purposes of this report, are defined by the **Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program** as follows:

“Homicide” includes the offenses of murder and non-negligent manslaughter. Homicide refers to the “willful killing of one human being by another.” It does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicides or deaths caused by gross negligence.

“Aggravated assault” is “an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses or displays a weapon in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.”

“Simple assault” is “an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe lacerations, or loss of consciousness.”

“Robbery” refers to “the taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.”

Because some type of assault is an element of the crime of robbery, an assault should not be reported as a separate crime as long as it was performed in furtherance of the robbery. However, if the injury results in death, a Homicide Offense must also be reported.

“Sex Offenses, Forcible” includes forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling.

“Forcible rape” refers to “the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly or against that person’s will; or, not forcibly or against the person’s will wherein the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.”

“Forcible sodomy” is “oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly or against that person’s will; or, not forcibly or against the person’s will wherein the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.”

“Sexual assault with an object” means “to use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly or against that person’s will; or, not forcibly or against the person’s will wherein the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.”

“Forcible fondling” is “the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly or against that person’s will; or, not forcibly or against the person’s will wherein the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.”

“Sex Offenses, Non-Forcible” include incest and statutory rape.

“Incest” is “non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.”

“Statutory rape” is defined as “non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.”

APPENDIX B

COUNCIL ON ABUSED WOMEN'S SERVICES/ COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT

WOMEN'S ACTION & RESOURCE CENTER*

Box 940 Beulah, ND 58523-0940
Hotline: (701) 748-2274
Office: (701) 873-2274
Fax: (701) 873-2436
E-mail: warc@westriv.com

ABUSED ADULT RESOURCE CENTER*

P O Box 5003 Bismarck, ND 58502-5003
Crisis Line: (800) 472-2911
Office: (701) 222-8370
Fax: (701) 323-9399
E-mail: aarc@btinet.net

FAMILY CRISIS CENTER

P O Box 371 Bottineau, ND 58318-0371
Safe Line: (701) 228-3171
Toll Free: (888) 755-7595
Office: (701) 228-2028
Fax: (701) 228-2472
E-mail: dhloveit@yahoo.com

SAFE ALTERNATIVES FOR ABUSED FAMILIES*

P O Box 646 Devils Lake, ND 58301-0646
Toll Free: (888) 662-7378
Crisis Line: (701) 662-5050 or 662-5323
Office: (701) 662-7378
Fax: (701) 662-2380
E-mail: saaf@stellarnet.com

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & RAPE CRISIS CENTER*

P O Box 1081 Dickinson, ND 58602-1081
Toll Free: (888) 225-4506
Crisis Line: (701) 225-4506
Office/Fax: (701) 225-4506
E-mail: dvrcc@pop.ctctel.com

KEDISH HOUSE

P O Box 322 Ellendale, ND 58436-0322
Hotline: (701) 349-5118
Toll Free: (877) 349-4729
Office: (701) 349-4729
Fax: (701) 349-3562
E-mail: skbrady@drtel.net

RAPE AND ABUSE CRISIS CENTER

P O Box 2984 Fargo, ND 58108-2984
Crisis Line: (800) 344-7273
Office: (701) 293-7273
Fax: (701) 293-9424
E-mail: racc@raccfm.com

SPIRIT LAKE VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Box 297 Fort Totten, ND 58335-0297
Office: (701) 766-1816
Fax: (701) 766-4109
E-mail: linda_thompson_98@yahoo.com

TRI-COUNTY CRISIS INTERVENTION, INC.*

P O Box 308 Grafton, ND 58237-0308
Crisis Line: (701) 352-3059
Office: (701) 352-4242
Fax: (701) 352-4222
E-mail: tricount@uslink.com

COMMUNITY VIOLENCE INTERVENTION CENTER*

211 South Fourth Street
Grand Forks, ND 58201-4766
Crisis Line: (701) 746-8900
Office: (701) 746-0405
Fax: (701) 746-5918
E-mail: khalljiran@corpcomm.net

APPENDIX B

COUNCIL ON ABUSED WOMEN'S SERVICES/ COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT

S.A.F.E. SHELTER

P O Box 1934 Jamestown, ND 58402-1934
Toll Free: (888) 353-7233
Crisis/Office: (701) 251-2300
Fax: (701) 251-9095
E-mail: ltally@daktel.com

ABUSE RESOURCE NETWORK

PO Box 919 Lisbon, ND 58054-0919
Crisis/Office: (701) 683-5061
Fax: (701) 683-0082
E-mail: arn@northpro.net

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRISIS CENTER*

P O Box 881 Minot, ND 58702-0881
Toll Free: (877) 247-1316
Crisis Line: (701) 857-2200
Rape Line: (701) 857-2500
Office: (701) 852-2258
Fax: (701) 838-7053
Email: dvcc@minot.com

COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

P O Box 935 New Town, ND 58763-0935
Hotline: (701) 627-3617
Office: (701) 627-4171
Fax: (701) 627-4106
E-mail: fbcadv50@hotmail.com

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAM NW

P O Box 538 Stanley, ND 58784-0538
Toll Free: (800) 273-8232
Crisis/Office: (701) 628-3233
Fax: (701) 628-3234
E-mail: mcdap@ndak.net

ABUSED PERSONS OUTREACH CENTER

P O Box 508 Valley City, ND 58072-0508
Crisis Line: (701) 845-0072
Office: (701) 845-0078
Fax: (701) 845-1897
E-mail: apoc@valleycity.net

THREE RIVERS CRISIS CENTER

315 11th St N, Suite I Westwood Office Plaza
Wahpeton, ND 58075-4101
Toll Free: (800) 627-3659
Crisis/Office: (701) 642-2115
Fax: (701) 642-3253
E-mail: trcc702@com.net

MCLEAN FAMILY RESOURCE CENTER

P O Box 506 Washburn, ND 58577-0506
Toll Free: (800) 651-8643
Crisis/Office: (701) 462-8643
Fax: (701) 462-8680
E-mail: mfrc@westriv.com

FAMILY CRISIS SHELTER*

Box 1893 Williston, ND 58802-1893
Hotline: (701) 572-9111
Office: (701) 572-0757
Fax: (701) 572-7239
Email: famshelt@nccray.com

CAWS STATE NETWORKING OFFICE

418 East Rosser #320 Bismarck, ND 58501-4046
Toll Free: (888) 255-6240
Office: (701) 255-6240
Fax: (701) 255-1904
Email: ndcaws@ndcaws.org

* Indicates shelter

APPENDIX C

VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

LOCAL PROGRAMS

ADAMS/BOWMAN HETTINGER/SLOPE

Four County Victim Assistance Program
P O Box 1322 Hettinger, ND 58639
Phone: (701) 567-4372
Email: vprogram@pop.ctctel.com

BARNES

Barnes County State's Attorney's Office
Box 508 Valley City, ND 58072
Phone: (701) 845-0078

BOTTINEAU/MCHENRY/PIERCE

Victim Witness Program
P O Box 371 Bottineau, ND 58318
Phone: (701) 228-2028
Email: c.cote.2000@yahoo.com

BURLEIGH

Burleigh County State's Attorney's Office
514 East Thayer Avenue Bismarck, ND 58501
Phone: (701) 222-6629
Fax: (701) 221-6899
Email: blang@state.nd.us

CASS

Cass County State's Attorney's Office
P O Box 2806 Fargo, ND 58108-2806
Phone: (701) 241-5850
Fax: (701) 241-5838
Email: olsonwray@co.cass.nd.us

CASS

Victim Assistance Program
Division of Juvenile Services
1112 Nodak Drive, Suite 210 Fargo, ND 58103
Phone: (701) 239-7100
Fax: (701) 239-7102
Email: rbry@state.nd.us

CAVALIER/PEMBINA

Cavalier/Pembina Victim Assistance
301 Dakota Street W, Box 14 Cavalier, ND 58220
Phone: (701) 265-8070
Email: vicwit@polarcomm.com

GRAND FORKS

Community Violence Intervention Center
211 S Fourth Street Grand Forks, ND 58201
Phone: (701) 746-0405
Fax: (701) 746-5918
Email: peggyvcvic@email.com

MERCER

Mercer County State's Attorney's Office
P O Box 39 Stanton, ND 58571-0039
Phone: (701) 745-3518
Fax: (701) 745-3579
Email: sbiffert@state.nd.us

MORTON

Victim Assistance Program
PO Box 167 Bismarck, ND 58501
Phone: (701) 222-8370
Fax: (701) 222-3272
Email: aarc@btigate.com

MOUNTRAIL

Action Resource Center
P O Box 538 Stanley, ND 58784
Phone: (701) 628-3233
Fax: (701) 628-3234
Email: colleenreese@hotmail

RAMSEY

Victim Assistance Program
PO Box 646 Devils Lake, ND 58301
Phone: (701) 662-7378
Email: saaf@stellarnet.com

APPENDIX C

VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

LOCAL PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

STARK

Stark County Victim Assistance
Stark County Courthouse Dickinson, ND 58602
Phone: (701) 227-8808
Fax: (701) 227-8818

STUTSMAN

Stutsman County State's Attorney's Office
511 Second Avenue SE Jamestown, ND 58401
Phone: (701) 251-6367
Fax: (701) 251-6369
Email: jyhhalvor@state.nd.us

WALSH

Walsh County State's Attorney's Office
600 Cooper Avenue, Room 207
Grafton, ND 58237
Phone: (701) 352-2391
Fax: (701) 352-1104
Email: jlthomas@state.nd.us

WARD

Ward County State's Attorney's Office
Ward County Courthouse Minot, ND 58701-3959
Phone: (701) 857-6480
Fax: (701) 857-6580
Email: bhustad@state.nd.us

WARD

Minot Air Force Base
5BW-JA 300 Summit Drive Suite 211
Minot AFB, ND 58705-5038
Email: sandy.bullis@minot.af.mil

WILLIAMS

Williams County State's Attorney's Office
P O Box 2047 Williston, ND 58802-2047
Phone: (701) 572-1724
Fax: (701) 572-1728
Email: vikkil@co.williams.nd.us

TRIBAL PROGRAMS

TURTLE MNT BAND OF CHIPPEWA

Turtle Mountain Victim Assistance Program
P O Box 900 Belcourt, ND 58316-0900
Phone: (701) 477-5614
Fax: (701) 477-6024

STATE AGENCIES

CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION

P O Box 5521
Bismarck ND 58502
Phone: (701) 328-6195
1 800 445-2322

ND DEPT OF CORRECTIONS VIC SERV

Box 5521 Bismarck, ND 58502
Phone: (701) 328-6183
Fax: (701) 328-6186
Email: avorachek@state.nd.us

FEDERAL AGENCIES

U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

P O Box 699 Bismarck ND 58502-0699
Phone: (701) 530-2435
Fax: (701) 530-2421
Email: carol.fricke@usdoj.gov

U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Quentin N. Burdick U.S. Courthouse
655 1st Avenue N, Suite 250 Fargo, ND 58108
Phone: (701) 297-7400
Fax: (701) 297-7405
Email: Julie.hough@usdoj.gov

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Victim Assistance Program
Box 1541 Bismarck, ND 58502
Phone: (701) 223-4875
Fax: (701) 223-0002
Email: bism.Minneapolis@fbi.gov

REFERENCES

- Administration On Aging. (1996). A Profile of Older Americans: 1996. [Online] <http://www.aoa.dhhs.gov/aoa/pages/profil96.html>
- Bachman, Ronet, Ph. D. (1994, January). U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics. Violence Against Women: A National Crime Victimization Survey Report.
- Brandl, Mary & Bendickson, Anita. (1991). Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault Training Manual. History of Sexual Violence. p. 1-17.
- Bureau of Criminal Investigation. (1997, January). Office of Attorney General. A Description of the North Dakota NCHIP Project. Bismarck, ND.
- Bureau of Criminal Investigation. (1997, January). Office of Attorney General. A Description of the North Dakota Program for Registration of Sexual Offenders and Offenders Against Children. Bismarck, ND.
- Campbell, Bonnie J., Travis, Jeremy, & Chaiken, Jan M. (1996, July). National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics. Domestic and Sexual Violence Data Collection: A Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act.
- Central Warrant Information System. (1996). Office of Attorney General. Bureau of Criminal Investigation. Bismarck, ND.
- Chez, R.A. (1992). Battering During Pregnancy. Complications of Pregnancy: Medical, Surgical, Gynecological, Psychosocial, and Perinatal. Biltmore: Williams & Wilkins.
- Community Policing Exchange. (1997, November/December). Phase V, #17. Community Policing Consortium. Washington, DC.
- Crime Prevention News. (1997, June 19). CWLA Washington, DC.
- Dawson & Langan. (1994). Murder in Families. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, DC.
- Diversion Quarterly. (1997, January-March). National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP). Volume IV, Number 1.
- Fagan, Jeffrey. (1996). The Criminalization of Domestic Violence: Promises and Limits. National Institute on Justice Report. [Online] <http://aspensys3.aspensys.com.209/0/ncjrs/data/crimdom.txt>.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation. (1997, September 28). Crime in the United States. Uniform Crime Reporting, 1996. p. 17. U.S. Department of Justice. Washington, DC.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reporting Program: National Incident Based Reporting. Vol I Data Collection Guidelines. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 7, 1, 1988:17. Washington, DC.
- Feminist Majority Foundation and New Media Publishing, Inc. (1997). The Feminist Chronicles Part II. (1963 and 1973) [Online]. <http://www.feminist.org/research/chronicles/fc>
- Floyd, Craig W. (1998, November 13). Domestic Violence Leaves Hundreds of Officers Dead. Crime Control Digest. Washington Crime News. Morwood Enterprise Company. Fairfax VA.
- FranciWeb. (1997). Stalked. [Online]. <http://francieweb.com/stalked/stalkers.html>.

REFERENCES

- Gifford, Lea S., Dadamas, Devon B., Lauve, Gene, & Bowling, Michael, Ph.D. (2000, June). U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 1999. Washington D.C.
- Herslip, Joe. (1997, April). (Interview). Bureau of Criminal Investigation: Information Services Section. Bismarck, ND.
- Horney, Julie, Osgood, D. Wayne, & Marshall, Ineke Haen. University of Nebraska. (1996). Adult Patterns of Criminal Behavior. U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. National Institute of Justice. Washington, DC.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police. (1997). Family Violence in America: Breaking the Cycle for Children Who Witness. IACP Family Violence Summit.
- Ivanhoe Broadcast News. (1997). A Stalker. [Online]. <http://www.ivanhoe.com>.
- Johnson, Byron R. & Websdale, Neil S. (1997, October). Full Faith and Credit: Passport to Safety. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.
- Keilitz, Susan. National Center for State Courts (NCSC). Summary of Civil Protection Orders: The Benefits and Limitations for Victims of Domestic Violence.
- Legal Information Institute. U.S. Code: Title 25 Section 2401. Congressional findings. <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/25/2401.text>
- Magdol, L., T.E. Moffit, A. Casi, and D. Newman. Gender Differences in Partner Violence in a Birth Cohort of 21-Year-Olds. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 65, No. 1 (1997):68-78. In Partner Violence Among Young Adults. April 1997. U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs National Institute of Justice.
- McMahon, Jill. St. Cloud University & Riverside Mental Health Services.
- National Center on Elder Abuse (1994). Findings from a national study of domestic elder abuse reports.
- National Council of Jewish Women. (1993). Description of Teen Violence Intervention and Prevention Project.
- North Dakota Century Code. (1998). State of North Dakota. Bismarck, ND.
- North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission. (1998-99). Statewide Indian Programs Directory. Bismarck, ND.
- North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting Program. (1998-2001). State of North Dakota. Bismarck, ND.
- North Dakota Victim/Witness Assistance Program. (1994, November). Office of Attorney General. SFN 14918, SFN 14919, SFN 14924, SFN 14986. Bismarck, ND.
- O'Donnell, Cliff. (1997, June 5). Unpublished Study by University of Hawaii Psychologist. Crime Prevention News. CD Publications Silver Spring, MD.
- Orsello, Jean. (1991). Minnesota Adult Protection Coalition. Minnesota Board on Aging. St. Paul, MN.

REFERENCES

- Palecek, Bonnie. (1995). North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services. The Evolution of Domestic Violence in North Dakota. Bismarck, ND.
- Palecek, Bonnie. (1996). (Interview). North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services. Bismarck, ND.
- Palecek, Bonnie. (1999-2002). North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services. Domestic Violence Program - Data Collection - 1998-2001. Bismarck, ND.
- Police Executive Research Forum. PERF/OVC Instruction Manual. {from census report, Sixty-Five Plus in America - Usdansky (1992)}.
- POST Training Services. (1996, June 20). Stalking Telecourse Reference Guide. California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.
- Roberts, A. R. (1984). Battered Women and Their Families. New York: Springer.
- Sharpio, Joseph P. (1992, January 13). The Elderly Are Not Children. U.S. News & World Report.
- Sjomeling, Mike; Peterson, Sheena; & Wrolstad, Cory. (2002). Child Abuse and Neglect in North Dakota - Calendar Year 2001. Department of Human Services. Children and Family Services. Bismarck, ND.
- Spirit Lake Tribe. Law and Order Code. Fort Totten Reservation. Fort Totten, ND.
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. Code of Justice. Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. Fort Yates, ND.
- Straus, M. & Gelles, R. (1990). Physical Violence in American Families, Risk Factors and Adaptations to Violence in 8,145 Families. Transaction Publishers. New Brunswick, NJ.
- Tatara, Toshio, Ph.D. (1996, May). Elder Abuse in Domestic Settings. Elder Abuse Information Series #1. National Center on Elder Abuse. Washington, D.C.
- Three Affiliated Tribes. Code of Laws. Fort Berthold Reservation. New Town, ND.
- Thornberry, Terrence P. (1994, December). Self-Reported Violence by Number of Types of Family Violence. Violent Families and Youth Violence. Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention. U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Washington, DC.
- Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa. Turtle Mountain Tribal Code. Turtle Mountain Reservation. Belcourt, ND.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2001). Census 2000 Redistricting Data Summary File, Matrices PL1 and PL2.
- U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Indian Affairs. http://www.doi.gov/bia/aitoday/q_and_a.
- U.S. Department of Justice. (2000, June). Office of Justice Programs. Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 1999. Washington, DC.
- U.S. Department of Justice. (2000, July). Office of Justice Programs. Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence. Washington, DC.
- U.S. Department of Justice. (2000, May). Office of Justice Programs. Intimate Partner Violence. Washington, DC.
- U.S. Department of Justice. (1999, April). Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Prior Abuse Reported by Inmates and Probationers. Washington, DC.

REFERENCE

U.S. Department of Justice. (1999, January). Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Homicide Trends in the United States: Nation's Largest Cities Lead the Way as Homicides Fall to Lowest Rate in Three Decades. Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of Justice. (1998, July). Office of Justice Programs. Violence Against Women Grants Office. Stalking and Domestic Violence: The Third Annual Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act. Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of Justice. (1998, March 16). Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics Factbook. Violence by Intimates. Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of Justice. (1998, March 16). Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics Factbook. News Release: Murder By Intimates Declined 36 Percent Since 1976, Decrease Greater for Male Than for Female Victims. Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of Justice. (1997, October 17). Office of Justice Programs. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Battered Child Syndrome: Investigating Physical Abuse and Homicide. Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Justice. (1997, July). Office of Justice Programs. Domestic Violence and Stalking: The Second Annual Report to Congress Under the Violence Against Women Act. Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of Justice. (1996, July). Office of Justice Programs. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Diagnostic Imaging of Child Abuse. Washington, DC.

U.S. Department of Justice. (1996, June). Office of Justice Programs. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Recognizing When a Child's Injury or Illness Is Caused By Abuse. Washington, DC.

Volk, Judith. (1999-2002). Office of Attorney General. Homicide in North Dakota, 1998-2000. Bismarck, ND.

Weltz, Colleen. (2002). Office of Attorney General. Homicide in North Dakota, 2001. Bismarck, ND.

ENDNOTES

- 1 North Dakota Century Code § 14-07.01.
- 2 North Dakota Century Code § 14-07.1-02.
- 3 Campbell, Bonnie J., Travis, Jeremy, & Chaiken, Jan M. (1996, July). National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics. Domestic and Sexual Violence Data Collection: A Report to Congress Under the Violence Against Women Act. p. 21. Washington, DC.
- 4 Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reporting Program: National Incident Based Reporting. Vol. I Data Collection Guidelines. U.S. Department of Justice. 7, 1, 1988:17. Washington DC.
- 5 Palecek, Bonnie. Domestic Violence Program.
- 6 Volk, Judith H. (1999-2002). Office of Attorney General. Homicide In North Dakota, 1998-2000. Weltz, Colleen. (2002). Office of Attorney General. Homicide In North Dakota, 2001.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Herslip, Joe. (1997, April). (Interview). Bureau of Criminal Investigation: Information Services Section. Bismarck, ND.
- 10 Diversion Quarterly. (1997, January-March). National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP). Vol. IV, No. 1.
- 11 Bureau of Criminal Investigation. (1997, January). Office of Attorney General. A Description of the North Dakota NCHIP Project.
- 12 Bureau of Criminal Investigation. (1997, January). Office of Attorney General. A Description of the North Dakota Program for Registration of Sexual Offenders and Offenders Against Children.
- 13 North Dakota Century Code § 12.1-32-15.
- 14 Bureau of Criminal Investigation. A Description of the North Dakota Program for Registration of Sexual Offenders and Offenders Against Children.
- 15 Ibid.
- 16 Ibid.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 Bureau of Criminal Investigation. A Description of the North Dakota NCHIP Project.
- 19 Gifford, Lea S., Dadams, Devon B., Lauver, Gene, & Bowling, Michael, Ph.D. (2000, June). U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 1999. Washington, DC.
- 20 Johnson, Byron R. & Websdale, Neil S. (1997, October). Full Faith and Credit: Passport to Safety. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.
- 21 Palecek, Bonnie. (1999-2002). North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services. Domestic Violence Program -Data Collection, 1998-2001.
- 22 Ibid.
- 23 Ibid.
- 24 Palecek, Bonnie. (1997, April). (Interview). North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services. Bismarck, ND.
- 25 North Dakota Victim/Witness Assistance Program. (1994, November). Office of Attorney General. SFN 14919, SFN 14918, SFN 14924, and SFN 14986.
- 26 U.S. Department of Justice. (2000, May). Office of Justice Programs. Intimate Partner Violence. Washington, DC.
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting Program. (1998-2001). State of North Dakota. Bismarck, ND.
- 30 U.S. Census Bureau. (2001). Census 2000 Redistricting Data Summary File, Matrices PL1 and PL2.
- 31 Crime Prevention News. (1997, June 19). CWLA. Washington, DC.
- 32 Magdol, L., T.E. Moffit, A. Casi, and D. Newman. Gender Differences in Partner Violence in a Birth Cohort of 21-Year-Olds. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 65, No. 1 (1997):68-78. In Partner Violence Among Young Adults. April 1997. U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs National Institute of Justice. Washington, DC.
- 33 Horney, Julie; Osgood, D.; Wayne, & Marshall, Ineke Haen. University of Nebraska. (1996). Adult Patterns of Criminal Behavior. U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. National Institute of Justice. Washington, DC.
- 34 North Dakota Century Code § 14-07.1-11.
- 35 Ibid.
- 36 North Dakota Century Code § 43-17-41.
- 37 Community Policing Exchange. (1997, November/December). Phase V, #17. Community Policing Consortium. Washington, DC.
- 38 Floyd, Craig W. (1998, November 13). Domestic Violence Leaves Hundreds of Officers Dead. Crime Control Digest. Washington Crime News. Morwood Enterprise Company. Fairfax, VA.
- 39 North Dakota Century Code § 12.1-34-01.
- 40 Palecek, Bonnie. Domestic Violence Program.
- 41 Ibid.
- 42 Ibid.
- 43 Ibid.
- 44 U.S. Department of Justice. (2000, July). Office of Justice Programs. Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence. Washington, DC.
- 45 Palecek, Bonnie. Domestic Violence Program.
- 46 Brandl, Mary & Bendickson, Anita. (1991). Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault Training Manual. History of Sexual Violence. p. 1-17.
- 47 Bachman, Ronet, Ph.D. (1994, January). U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Violence Against Women A National Crime Victimization Survey Report

ENDNOTES

- 48 North Dakota Century Code § 12.1-17-07.1.
- 49 POST Training Services. (1996, June 20). Stalking Telecourse Reference Guide. California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. p. 10.
- 50 North Dakota Century Code § 12.1-17-07.1.
- 51 POST Training Services. p. 33.
- 52 U.S. Department of Justice. (1998, July). Stalking and Domestic Violence: The Third Annual Report to Congress under the Violence Against Women Act. U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Violence Against Women Grants Office. Washington, DC.
- 53 POST Training Services. p. 13-106.
- 54 Ibid. p. 14, 41.
FranciWeb. (1997). Stalked. [Online]. <http://francieweb.com/stalked/stalkers.html>.
- Ivanhoe Broadcast News. (1997). A Stalker. [Online]. <http://www.ivanhoe.com>.
- 55 POST Training Services. p. 7.
- 56 U.S. Department of Justice. (1998, July). Stalking and Domestic Violence.
- 57 Federal Bureau of Investigation. (1997, September 28). Crime in the United States. Uniform Crime Reporting, 1996. p. 17. U.S. Department of Justice. Washington, DC.
- 58 Ibid.
- 59 U.S. Department of Justice. (1997, July). Domestic Violence and Stalking: The Second Annual Report to Congress Under the Violence Against Women Act. U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Washington, DC.
- 60 Keilitz, Susan. National Center for State Courts (NCSC). Summary of Civil Protection Orders: The Benefits and Limitations for Victims of Domestic Violence.
- 61 Fagan, Jeffrey. (1996). The Criminalization of Domestic Violence: Promises and Limits. National Institute on Justice Report. [Online] <http://aspensys3.aspensys.com.209/0/ncjrs/data/crimdom.txt>. p. 2.
Feminist Majority Foundation and New Media Publishing, Inc. (1997). The Feminist Chronicles Part II. [Online] http://www.feminist.org/research/chronicles/fc_1963.html.
Feminist Majority Foundation and New Media Publishing, Inc. (1997). The Feminist Chronicles Part II. [Online] http://www.feminist.org/research/chronicles/fc_1973.html.
- 62 Palecek, Bonnie. (1995). North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services. The Evolution of Domestic Violence in North Dakota.
- 63 Palecek, Bonnie. Domestic Violence Program.
- 64 U.S.C.A. Title 18. Chapter 110A Domestic Violence and Stalking § 2261 – 2266.
- 65 Keilitz, Susan. National Center for State Courts (NCSC). Summary of Civil Protection Orders. The Benefits and Limitations for Victims of Domestic Violence.
- 66 Ibid.
- 67 U.S. Department of Justice. (1998, March 16). Violence by Intimates. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics Factbook. Washington, DC.
- 68 Ibid.
- 69 Roberts, A. R. (1984). Battered Women and Their Families. New York: Springer.
- 70 Chez, R.A. (1992). Battering During Pregnancy. Complications of Pregnancy: Medical, Surgical, Gynecological, Psychosocial, and Perinatal. Biltmore: Williams & Wilkins.
- 71 Palecek, Bonnie. Domestic Violence Program.
- 72 Straus, M. & Gelles, R. (1990). Physical Violence in American Families, Risk Factors and Adaptations to Violence in 8,145 Families. Transaction Publishers. New Brunswick, NJ.
- 73 International Association of Chiefs of Police. (1997). Family Violence in America: Breaking the Cycle for Children Who Witness. IACP Family Violence Summit.
- 74 Ibid.
- 75 Ibid.
- 76 National Council of Jewish Women. (1993). Description of Teen Violence Intervention and Prevention Project.
- 77 Thornberry, Terrence P. (1994, December). Self-Reported Violence by Number of Types of Family Violence. Violent Families and Youth Violence. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Washington, DC.
- 78 Sjomeling, Mike; Peterson, Sheena & Wrolstad, Cory. North Dakota Department of Human Services, Children and Family Services (2002). Child Abuse and Neglect in North Dakota - Calendar Year 2000.
- 79 Thornberry, Terrence P. Violent Families.
- 80 Ibid.
- 81 Ibid.
- 82 O'Donnell, Cliff. (1997, June 5). Unpublished Study by University of Hawaii Psychologist. Crime Prevention News. CD Publications. Silver Spring, MD.
- 83 Ibid.
- 84 U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Prior Abuse Reported by Inmates and Probationers. (1999, April). Washington, DC.

ENDNOTES

- 85 U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Diagnostic Imaging of Child Abuse. (1996, July). Washington, DC.
- 86 Ibid.
- 87 Ibid.
- 88 U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Battered Child Syndrome: Investigating Physical Abuse and Homicide. (1997, October 17). Washington, DC.
- 89 U.S. Department of Justice. Diagnostic Imaging of Child Abuse.
- 90 U.S. Department of Justice. Battered Child Syndrome: Investigating Physical Abuse and Homicide.
- 91 U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Recognizing When a Child's Injury or Illness Is Caused by Abuse. (1996, June). Washington, DC.
- 92 Ibid.
- 93 Someling, Mike, Peterson, Sheena & Wrolstad, Cory. Department of Human Services, Children and Family Services (2002). Child Abuse and Neglect in North Dakota – Calendar Year 2000.
- 94 Volk, Judith H. (1999-2002). Homicide in North Dakota 1998-2000. Office of Attorney General. Weltz, Colleen. (2002). Homicide in North Dakota 2001. Office of Attorney General.
- 95 U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. (1999, January). Bureau of Justice Statistics. Nation's Largest Cities Lead the Way As Homicides Fall to Lowest Rate in Three Decades. Washington, DC.
- 96 Police Executive Research Forum. PERF/OVC Instructor Manual. {From census report, Sixty-Five Plus in America - Usdansky (1992)}.
- 97 Tatara, Toshio, Ph.D. (1996, May). Elder Abuse in Domestic Settings. Elder Abuse Information Series #1. National Center on Elder Abuse. Washington, DC.
- 98 Ibid.
- 99 Shapiro, Joseph P. (1992, January 13). The Elderly Are Not Children. U.S. News & World Report.
- 100 Mc Mahon, Jill. St. Cloud University & Riverside Mental Health Services.
- 101 National Center on Elder Abuse. (1994). Findings from a national study of domestic elder abuse reports.
- 102 Administration On Aging. (1996). A Profile of Older Americans: 1996. [Online] <http://www.aoa.dhhs.gov/aoa/pages/profil96.html>.
- 103 Orsello, Jean. (1991). Minnesota Adult Protection Coalition. Minnesota Board on Aging. St Paul, MN.
- 104 Ibid.
- 105 Dawson & Langan. (1994). Murder in Families. U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, DC.
- 106 U.S. Census Bureau. (2001). <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0192524.html>
- 107 U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Redistricting Data Summary File, Matrices PL1 and PL2. North Dakota Indian Affairs Commission. (1998-1999). Statewide Indian Programs. Bismarck, ND
- 108 Ibid.
- 109 Ibid.
- 110 Ibid.
- 111 Ibid.
- 112 U.S. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Indian Affairs. http://www.doi.gov/bia/aitoday/q_and_a.
- 113 Three Affiliated Tribes. Code of Laws. Fort Berthold Reservation. New Town, ND.
- 114 Spirit Lake Tribe. Law and Order Code. Fort Totten Reservation. Fort Totten, ND.
- 115 Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. Code of Justice. Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. Fort Yates, ND.
- 116 Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa. Turtle Mountain Tribal Code. Turtle Mountain Reservation. Belcourt, ND.
- 117 Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. Code of Justice. Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. Fort Yates, ND.
- 118 Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa. Turtle Mountain Tribal Code. Turtle Mountain Reservation. Belcourt, ND.
- 119 Three Affiliated Tribes. Code of Laws. Fort Berthold Reservation. New Town, ND.
- 120 Legal Information Institute. U.S. Code: Title 25 Section 2401. Congressional findings. <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/25/2401.text>